"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow cloudy; northeast to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,521. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

# MEXICO TO AGREE ON TERMS TODAY OR FACE A BREAK

### Washington Hears This Is the Last Day of Grace for Acceptance of Protocol.

### COMMISSION MAY DISBAND

### End of Joint Negotiations Is Expected if Carranza Continues Objections.

### BANDIT PURSUIT AT ISSUE

### Reciprocal Rights Demanded by First Chief With Recall of Pershing Force.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Tomorrow probably will bring developments that will determine whether the present unsatisfactory condition of the relations between the United States and Mexico is to be adjusted by a formal agreement or is to continue in a way full of danger to the maintenance of peace.

Information was received here tonight that the answer of General Carranza to the request of this Government to be informed whether he will sign the Atlantic City protocol may be expected tomorrow. If that answer should be unsatisfactory, President Wilson, according to a general opinion in well-informed quarters, will give immediate consideration to the question of dissolving the international joint commission for the settlement of difficulties between the two Governments.

It was reported here tonight that Secretary Lansing had informed Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador-designate, that unless Carranza expressed by Dec. 26 his intention to sign the Atlantic City protocol the joint commission would not be reconvened. Mr. Arredondo denied that he had received any such communication from Secretary Lansing. Secretary Lansing could not be reached, and other officials of the State Department said they were not acquainted with recent moves in connection with the Mexican conference.

**Last Day of Grace.**

But the significance attached to the advices that the answer of General Carranza is expected to reach Washington tomorrow creates a strong belief in the truth of the report that Dec. 26 was designated as the last day of grace for the Mexican Government to inform the United States whether it would approve the terms of the agreement drawn at Atlantic City.

When the Atlantic City protocol was completed by the Joint Commissioners at Atlantic City the United States Government indicated that it expected the Mexican de facto Government to say by Dec. 8 whether it would approve the document. Alberto Pani, one of the Mexican Commissioners, went to Mexico with a copy of the agreement to consult General Carranza and other Mexican officials. He had not returned to this country by the date set and the United States consented to a postponement of the receipt of the Carranza answer until he was able to rejoin the members of the Joint Commission.

When the Mexican emissary reached the United States it was arranged that the Joint Commission should reassemble in Philadelphia last Monday to receive his report of the disposition of the Carranza Government. No complete statement of the outcome of that meeting was made, but in view of what is said here tonight, it is evident that General Carranza gave an answer that was entirely unsatisfactory to the United States. Judged by the information at hand, it is supposed that this Government then notified Mexico that unless the Mexican Government assented to the protocol by Dec. 26, the Joint Commission would be dissolved.

**Grave Situation Possible.**

The dissolution of the commission would mean that the United States would retain the Pershing expedition in Mexico and keep sufficient troops on the border to prevent a recurrence of bandit raids, and furnish a safeguard for the Pershing expedition, should it be attacked by a superior force. It is partly to give the Pershing expedition this support that such large numbers of regular troops and National Guardsmen have been kept on border service.

An indefinite continuance of American armed forces in Mexico may lead to additional friction with serious clashes between the two Governments. It was to avoid this contingency that the joint commission of the two Governments was assembled.

The main feature of the Atlantic City protocol was that the Pershing expedition should be withdrawn from Mexican territory within forty days after the protocol was signed by both Governments, provided conditions in northern Mexico at the end of the designated period were such as to permit the withdrawal.

One of the provisions gave to the United States the right to pursue into Mexico bands of marauders from that country who attacked American border towns or invaded the United States. It has been understood that the Mexican Government insisted that it should have the right to send Mexican troops across the border into American territory to suppress bandits, and, according to what has been said, the Mexican Government's main objection to the protocol was the failure to grant this right.

**Steps to Protect Border.**

The protocol provides for adequate border protection by both Governments, and it is believed in Washington that its ratification would mean a long step toward the suppression of border raids and would insure a continuance of good relations between the two Governments. The Wilson Administration is understood to have determined that, failing to obtain the consent of the Carranza Government to the Atlantic City protocol, it would retain the Pershing expedition in Mexico, and would reserve to itself the right to take other means for the suppression of Villista bands and the protection of American life and property both in Northern Mexico and in the American territory lying along the border.

The attitude of the Carranza Government has not improved the temper of the Administration over the trend of Mexican affairs, and there is a feeling here that President Wilson will decide

Continued on Page 3.

# SECRET SAILINGS WON'T BLOCK FREIGHT

### *Shipments by British Lines Will Go by First Vessel to Leave the Port.*

Representatives of the British steamship lines said yesterday that the withholding of information concerning the departure of their vessels from New York or Boston would not cause any freight congestion on the piers. The steamship agents throughout the United States contract to accept freight to be forwarded to New York or Boston and shipped on the first available vessel. Freight is not accepted by the agents for any particular steamship or any set date.

By order of the British Government grain, flour, cereals, and other foodstuffs have precedence, and the less important freight has to remain on the piers until there is an opportunity to ship it.

The companies will not be able to withhold the sailing dates of their steamships from the Postmaster, who has to have them for the foreign mailing list.

A steamship manager said yesterday that the mail would be marked in the Post Office list to close at a certain hour and the steamship must leave her pier a few hours later. Afterward the captain could anchor somewhere outside Sandy Hook until the next morning if he deemed it expedient to do so.

The Italian ships are advertised to sail on certain dates from New York, and generally leave from two to six days later. The French line agents have not received any instructions thus far to refuse information about the arrival and departure of their vessels from New York, but may get the orders from the head office in Paris by the Rochambeau, which is due from Bordeaux this week.

# INFERNAL MACHINE IS SET FOR GOV. SPRY

### *Found Resting Against His House in Salt Lake City—I. W. W. Is Suspected.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 25.—Governor William Spry and members of his family narrowly escaped death or serious injury today from an infernal machine. A neighbor, sweeping the snow from the walk between the houses, accidentally discovered and overturned the infernal machine, which rested against the corner of the Spry homestead.

While no clue as to the plotters has been discovered, it is believed that members of the I. W. W. attempted to carry out threats made against the Governor for not stopping the execution of Joseph Hillstrom. A letter was received by Governor Spry from Chicago about two weeks ago, telling him that an attempt to take his life would be made during the holidays.

The infernal machine was made of hollow concrete, in which were two bottles of nitroglycerine, to the tops of which were attached fulminating caps. To the caps were attached small copper wires, which were being slowly eaten away by acid.

The machine probably would have exploded tonight. It contained enough explosives to destroy half a block. The city police, the Sheriff's office, Secret Service operatives, and half a dozen private detective agencies are at work on the case.

# FORMER GERMAN LINER CIRCLES AMERICAN SHIP

### *Officers of the Sucrosa Think They May Have Encountered a Teuton Raider.*

The officers of the American steamer Sucrosa, which arrived yesterday from Tuxpam, Mexico, said they were puzzled by the peculiar actions of a ship encountered on the voyage, which they identified as the Portuguese steamer Faro, of Lisbon, last reported leaving New Orleans on Dec. 18 for Newport News and Gibraltar. The Faro was formerly the German steamship Galata, one of the German vessels interned in Portuguese ports at the outbreak of the war and taken later by the Portuguese.

The Sucrosa, according to her officers, encountered the Faro just at dusk on Dec. 23, about 60 miles south of Diamond Shoals Lightship, which is off Cape Hatteras. She steamed across the Sucrosa's bow, then circling, crossed astern and disappeared in the darkness. Her name was not discernible then, but on Saturday at noon, the same ship appeared and repeated the performance. This time the name Faro, Lisbon, was distinguished on her stern. She steamed away southeast without signaling any message to explain her action, the Susrosa's officers said.

The Faro is registered as a ship of 2,580 gross tons, commanded by Captain Azinedo.

The latest report of a German raider at large was issued by the British Admiralty on Dec. 8, when it was said that a disguised armed German vessel of mercantile type had been sighted in the North Atlantic.

The most notable of previous German mercantile raiders have been the Kronprinz Wilhelm, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and the Moewe. The Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which started from Tsingtao shortly after the war broke out and sank ten allied merchantmen, besides the American ship William P. Frye, was interned at Newport News on March 10, 1915, and was followed on April 11 by the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which had dodged out of Hoboken at the outbreak of the war and after carrying supplies to the cruiser Karlsruhe had started out as a raider herself. She sank or captured fourteen allied merchantmen. Both of these vessels were North German Lloyd liners.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 25.—The Portuguese steamer Faro arrived today in Hampton Roads. No communication could be had with her tonight, for she was anchored a considerable distance down the roads.

SEABOARD FLA. LIMITED, 6:20 P. M. Com. Jan. 3 ar. Palm Beach 6:50 A. M. Miami, 9:00 A. M., 2d morn. 3 hrs. quickest to Belleair and St. Petersburg. Inq. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way.—Advt.

# TWO DIE IN FLAMES; CHRISTMAS PARTY SEES HOME BURN

### Decorations Ignited by Match in Hand of Hostess Bring Quick Tragedy in Flatbush.

### KILLED TRYING TO SAVE DOG

### Buckley, 80, Overcome, and His Friend Dies Groping for Wife Whom Firemen Rescued.

### TREE A DESTRUCTIVE TORCH

### Guests, Including Buckley's Son, Watch Helpless in Street While Others Are Saved.

While Mrs. Oliver K. Buckley, wife of a retired builder, was lighting a gas jet in the parlor of their home at 28 Lenox Road, Flatbush, at 8 o'clock last night, in preparation for a gay Christmas party to which fifty friends had been invited, she ignited by accident a paper bell that was part of the elaborate decorations of the room. Half an hour later the house was in ruins, and on the second floor the firemen found the bodies of Mr. Buckley and his old-time friend, Frank H. Welch. Mr. Buckley was 80 years old.

He had died while attempting to save his English setter Reo, that had been a family pet for fifteen years. Mr. Welch had been overcome as he crawled about in the smoke-filled upper story in an effort to save his wife, who was rescued by the firemen while he was making his frantic search. The body of the dog was found near its master's.

A dozen or more guests, including Mr. Buckley's son, Oliver K., Jr., of 333 East Twenty-third Street, Flatbush, who arrived shortly after the fire started, were forced to remain helpless in the street and watch the flames consume the building in which they knew Mr. Buckley and Mr. Welch were trapped. They witnessed the rescue of Mrs. Welch and other guests, including Mrs. Julia Phillips of 65 Lenox Road and Mrs. Cole, who were taken down ladders by the firemen.

**Tree Feeds the Flames.**

The Buckleys had made great preparations for the Christmas party—an affair which had been a big event with them for the last thirty years All the rooms of the house—a large two-and-one-half-story frame building—had been decorated with great care.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock Mrs. Buckley entered the front parlor to light the gas jets and the candles on a big Christmas tree. Mr. Buckley and Mr. Welch were in the dining room in the rear, which had also been decorated with streamers and bunting. They called back and forth and laughed gayly. Mrs. Buckley told them that some of the guests had arrived already, and asked that they hurry.

She had lighted two gas jets and was attempting to use the same match, held in trembling fingers, to light a third, when the head fell off and ignited the paper bell below the jet. At first she attempted to put out the blaze without aid, and then as she saw the flames leap from the bell to the streamers, she cried out in alarm.

When Mr. Buckley and Mr. Welch reached the room the flames had communicated with the Christmas tree. The tree was at once a mass of flames. All the decorations in the room were ablaze, and the home was rapidly filling with smoke. For a few minutes the three tried to smother the fire, but it gained on them rapidly. Mrs. Buckley was weak from shock and smoke, and Buckley, realizing that the fire was beyond their control, shouted to his friend to follow him, and, with his wife in his arms, carried her to the street.

By this time the smoke was pouring from the building in volumes, and outside they found a dozen of the guests. Mr. Welch ran among them calling for his wife, and, failing to find her, dashed up the stairs and disappeared into the house. Mr. Buckley shouted for someone to send in an alarm to the Fire Department. He was about to go with his wife to the home of a neighbor when one of the guests asked about his dog, which he knew to be a great pet. Mr. Buckley couldn't find the animal, and, giving his wife into the care of friends, followed Mr. Welch into the smoke-filled hallway, despite the protests of the guests.

As Mr. Buckley was swallowed up in the smoke of the front hallway cries were heard from the windows on the second floor and Mrs. Welch was seen crawling out on the roof of a piazza. She shouted that escape by the stairway had been cut off, and that she would soon have to jump to save herself. As friends shouted to her that the firemen were coming with ladders and that her husband had gone to rescue her, Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Cole crawled out beside her. Mrs. Welch looked back once into the house and then made her way to the edge of the roof.

The firemen arrived at this moment and quickly raised their ladders. After taking the women to a place of safety they attempted to fight their way into the house and look for the men trapped there, but it was possible to make only little headway in the face of the smoke and flame, which were pouring out of the lower doorway and windows, and the windows of the second floor. It was fully twenty minutes before they could control the blaze.

By that time the interior of the house was wrecked, and the group of Christmas guests in the street realized that there was no hope of finding either Mr. Buckley or Mr. Welch alive. The younger Buckley begged the firemen to be permitted to enter the house, but they held him back until they had first made the trip and found it safe. Then he crawled up the shaking framework of the stairway accompanied by two firemen, while others entered by the windows of the second floor.

**Body Found Near Dog's.**

The body of Mr. Buckley lay in the front room and the dog's was two feet away. Before Mr. Buckley had collapsed he had reached a point not half a dozen feet from the front windows. It was apparent that he had attempted to drag the dog after him until his strength gave out.

The firemen searched for ten minutes before they found Mr. Welch's body. He had lost his way in the smoke on the second floor and had made his way along a hallway which led to the servants' quarters in the rear of the house.

Continued on Page 7.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss—Not a medicine but a most healthful drink.—Advt.

# *Germans Building Bigger U-Boats For New Campaign on Wide Scale*

### *All Shipyards Turning Out Submarines, Some With Knife-like Prows That Cut Through Steel Nets—Tirpitz Party Says Austria Forced Peace Offer.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From all sources whence trustworthy news from Germany can be obtained there comes the unanimous declaration that Germany is devoting a very large part of her shipping resources to the work of constructing an enormous fleet of submarines.

All Germany appears to have come to the conclusion that the submarine is the weapon of the future for the German nation, and that a complete victory for Germany, which means utter annihilation for her enemies, can and will thereby be attained. Day and night the shipyards are never resting. Already submarines in large numbers are in commission, indeed, apparently the only limit to the number in commission is the great difficulty of procuring crews adequately trained. One of the chief training centres for new submarines is Kiel Harbor. There any day may be seen about thirty of the newest and largest submarines being used solely for the purpose of training the crews, but this is by no means the only centre.

The most striking features of these new vessels are their great size and the extraordinary shape of their bows. The outline of the bows is described as being like the blade of a scythe pointing upward from the water. By some process said to be newly invented this blade is extremely hard and sharp, so that when the submarine is traveling at a moderate speed and strikes a wire hawser an inch and a half thick it cuts it through as if it were hempen rope. These new vessels are built and provided for voyages of seventy days, while in case of absolute necessity the voyage can be much extended.

This work of construction and training is not carried out without dangers, difficulties, and accidents. At a recent launching of submarines at the famous Germania Wharf a disaster occurred. A submarine, released, glided down the slip with increasing speed. When it was impossible to check it the spectators saw lying right across the slip either a crowbar or other iron implement.

The vessel struck the obstacle, bounded and fell upside down in the water. Twelve men were drowned.

It is not surprising in view of these facts that all Germany is ringing with talk of a new campaign which is about to begin with this submarine fleet. There is a feeling of cheerfulness among the masses who are being told England will soon be brought down. The breathing space which Germany thinks may possibly result from peace talk, even though without any definite result, would just now be invaluable to Germany for completing her plans. Those placing faith in submarines are naturally displeased with the peace offer of the German Government. They explain the peace offer by saying Germany is forced to make the offer owing to a very urgent plea from Austria, who is unable to continue the struggle, being weary and exhausted.

Though Austrian spirits were revived somewhat after the Rumanian disasters I am assured that very grave problems are being discussed in Germany and Austria concerning Austria's future part in the war and all signs of political instability in Austria-Hungary are a direct outcome of the deep discontent of Austria, coupled with food, money and other troubles.

# RAILROADS EARN A BILLION IN A YEAR

### Their Golden Flood of Revenue Surpasses by a Third the Record of 1913.

### GROSS RETURNS INCREASE

### Total Will Reach Nearly $3,700,000,000, Breaking All Records in Transportation History.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—More than one billion dollars net income from operations was made by the railroads of the country in the year now closing. The huge total is the peak of prosperity in railroad operations, and stands more than one-third higher than the total of 1913, hitherto the banner year.

Statistics gathered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, complete for nine months and made the basis for calculation for the entire year, indicate that the total net income from operations will be approximately $1,098,000,000. For the first nine months of the year complete returns show $785,558,266. Even this does not represent the full amount, as roads whose income is less than $1,000,000 are not included.

The estimate of $1,098,000,000 is regarded by officials as conservative. It makes no allowance for normal increase in business during the last three months of the year—returns for which are unavailable—but places the income for October, November and December at the same figures as for July, August and September. There is no question, officials say, that there will be an increase, the only doubt is as to its size.

**Returns Show Startling Increases.**

An analysis of the returns for the first nine months shows a startling increase from January to September, amounting to more than 67 per cent. Thus net income in January, $64,915,286, had mounted to $107,910,814 in September, an increase of nearly $43,000,000.

For the first nine months of the year the commission's figures show that the railroads collected $2,654,829,647 from all sources of operation, the chief of which were as follows: Freight, $1,875,019,990; passenger traffic, $522,103,907; mails, $45,348,600; from express companies, $65,089,474; incidentals—dining and buffet car service, restaurants, and the like—$60,414,597; and all other transportation charges, $76,087,611. The last item embraces sleeping and parlor car service, freight on milk, which has virtually an express service, switching charges, and the operation of special trains.

This total, using the first nine months as a basis, will reach $3,600,640,502 when the year closes, officials estimate, and without doubt will exceed it. Never before in the history of railroad operations have the roads had so great a gross income.

Expenses have not kept pace with the rapid rise in receipts, although they have measurably increased. From a total of $182,881,269 in January, expenses had increased to $203,235,394 in September, approximately 11 per cent. During that period receipts had increased from $260,054,306 to $324,954,301, approximately 25 per cent.

On the same basis the year's expenses, it is estimated, will approximate $2,346,066,990, leaving net revenue from operations $1,254,573,512. From the last figure, however, must be deducted the railroads' annual tax bill, approximately $155,625,546, and bad debts—down on the books as uncollectable revenue—approximating $965,928, a total of $156,591,474.

About 230,500 miles of railroad were in operation during the year. In the first months the total fell below 230,000. During the latter part of the year it exceeded 230,000. Using 230,000 as an average, returns show that for every mile of road operated in the country the railroads will receive this year approximately $15,655 in gross receipts, and a net income of $4,774, or a little more than 30 per cent. of the gross.

Compared with previous earnings, net income for 1916 shows an increase of more than 52 per cent. over the fiscal year 1915, 59 per cent. over 1914, and 34 per cent. over 1913.

FLORIDA'S FINEST TRAIN IN SERVICE Jan. 3d, "N. Y. & Florida Special" leaves 2:12 P. M. Daily, Atlantic Coast Line, 1198 B'way.—Advt.

# LONDON PREACHERS CRITICISE WILSON

### Dean of Westminster Especially Severe Upon the Peace Note.

### DR. MORGAN LAMENTS IT

### Other Christmas Sermons Emphasize the Righteousness of the Allied Cause.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Right Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, Dean of Westminster, preaching in the Abbey to-day said:

"It is our resolve, God helping us, to overthrow military brigandage in Europe, to rescue the liberties and homes of the desolated countries, to obtain for these people reparation for their wrongs, and for humanity lasting securities against a recurrence of aggressive violence and crime.

"It is true that the President of the United States, after two years of study of the question and innumerable notes, seems to believe that the object of the two groups of belligerents is the same.

"He knows that Germany refused arbitration, declined a conference and rejected every overture to prevent war. He knows that his own countrymen have poured money like water to assist the destitute and outraged remnants of the little Belgian people, whose treaty rights were violated and whose frontiers were invaded before war was declared. He knows of the infractions of The Hague conventions, which the American people have studiously promoted.

"He knows all the details of the organized atrocities reported upon in strict inquiries. He knows of the sinking of unarmed passenger ships like the Lusitania and Arabia, without notice or warning. He knows of the murder of Captain Fryatt, of the nocturnal deportations of Belgians and French into slavery. He knows of German connivance at Armenian massacres, and yet he is of the opinion that the nations, who are leagued to disarm this evil demoniac of national militarism have the same aim in view as the perpetrators of these historic crimes.

"President Wilson has either in a fit of mental aberration sent the wrong note, or he had entirely misapprehended the European situation."

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan said in Westminister Chapel today:

"We are living at the most perilous hour that has come to us in this year. The most subtle perils are threatening us now, and these are created by the astuteness of Germany and the good intention of, I do not say America, but of the President of the American Republic.

"The good intentions of President Wilson are sadly marred by his most tragic mistake that he has declined to express any opinion as to the moral issues.

"I am not considering the Government. I pray for them, and I believe they will be led rightly. But in thinking of the nation and the attitude of the people toward this whole question of peace, I am terribly afraid lest, judging from the newspapers, we should be in danger of forgetting that it was for the sanctity of treaties, for the right of nations and for the safeguarding of freedom that we entered the war.

"To consent now to any peace that falls short of the realization of those high ideals is to admit we were wrong at the first. The Christian Church must not utter a word that suggests there can be such an admission today. Far better defeat and death for righteousness than ease and quiet by a compromise with false ideals."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Christmas Day sermons in London generally contained references to peace issues. Dr. Barnes, Master of the Temple, said that between nations the only basis of permanent peace was to be found in a common Christian idealism. He was sufficiently optimistic to say that there was such a common possession. He went on:

"President Wilson, looking with anxious eyes from America, appears to think so. He may be oversanguine; he is an idealist and such are sometimes made hasty by their enthusiasm. Moreover, we must not forget that as a statesman, confronted by perplexing social problems due to the worldwide rise in prices that the war is causing, the President must be overwhelmingly eager for the conflict to end.

"It is well also to remember the proverb that the onlooker sees most of the game. God forbid that we should think of the present carnage as a game, yet hope is the keynote of the morn of the nativity, and it is good to feel that the neutrals are right in seeing such changes in the temper and ideals of our foes as to herald a prospect of permanent peace."

At St. Margaret's Canon Alexander said:

"We English Christians believe that fealty to Christ has forced us into the arena of this world war, and that the same fealty makes compromise impossible with regard to the issues which are being decided there."

# RUSSIA APPRECIATES WILSON'S MOTIVE BUT WILL NOT TALK PEACE WITH GERMANY UNTIL 'RIGHT AND JUSTICE' WIN TRIUMPH

## *Kaiser to Confer with Ambassador Gerard Today; Reports That More Neutrals May Back Wilson*

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Emperor William will give special audiences on Tuesday to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, and to the Swiss Minister, Dr. A. de Claparède, says an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Emperor and Empress spent Christmas Day at Potsdam Palace.

### *Holland and Sweden Also May Approach Belligerents*

PARIS, Dec. 25.—A Havas dispatch from Berne says that it is believed in certain circles here that the Swedish Government is about to approach the belligerents on the subject of peace in the same way as the Swiss President.

A Geneva dispatch says that the Journal de Geneve, discussing the note sent by President Wilson to the belligerent powers, gives warm praise to the President.

"Whatever results President Wilson obtains," The Journal says, "we Swiss and other neutrals must thank this good republican and salute him with respect. President Wilson has dared to propose something precise in order to realize his specific aspirations. He has caused during this dark Christmas a gleam of hope in a gloomy sky."

BERLIN, Dec. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"The Neue Zuricher Zeitung reports from The Hague that Holland will probably issue a note similar to that of Switzerland."

### *French Swiss Press Criticises Action*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VEVEY, Dec. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Swiss Federal Council's action is diversely commented on here.

While acknowledging that the Government does not desire in any way to be made an intermediary for a German peace, the French Swiss press generally considers the action inopportune and liable to be interpreted by the Allies as maladroit and inimical, inasmuch as it appears to support Germany's efforts for peace.

It is pointed out, however, that the Government's support of President Wilson is purely moral and does not bind the country to take any further action.

The Berne Tageblatt announces on that or the initiative of the Governments of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark a conference will shortly be held at Berne to discuss measures for initiating peace overtures.

# ARMY OF VERDUN SCOFFS AT PEACE

### Foe Must "Get Out" and Take a "Good Drubbing" Besides, Is Soldiers' View.

### PROUD OF THEIR MORALE

### Rollicking Troops at Vaudeville in Citadel Respond Grimly to Patriotic Song.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—When President Wilson's note came from America I was with the army of Verdun. I had already talked with the soldiers of that army concerning the peace note from Germany. It was not considered very seriously, although the language of the poilus was forcible—far more forcible than refined.

However, a peace note from America was different and a more important matter for consideration than the wishes of Germany. My first intimation of it came while I was in the citadel of the City of Verdun—the very shrine of war. I was visiting the front to go over the ground taken during the attack of a few days before. That attack was the real answer to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. I decided that instead of seeking material for another descriptive article on mud, cannon, fury and death, such as I had found on my recent trip to Fort Douaumont in a fashion I never shall be able to enlarge upon, I would try to learn from this same army of Verdun the troops' opinion of the peace move of the United States—to find out, if possible, what their answer might be.

**Vaudeville in a War Shrine.**

I was sitting beside a General in the front row of a vaudeville show in the citadel when I made this decision. Vaudeville, peace and a war shrine may seem incongruities, but I assure you that after hurrying back to Paris and giving hard thought to every significant detail that arrived in the development of my idea, that vaudeville show in the Verdun citadel is one of the least incongruous and one of the most significant things I ever have experienced. It takes just such a surface incongruity to illustrate how the armies in Europe have simplified life back to first principles—a proposition that a majority of the politicians of Europe and the rest of the world are now gropingly trying to understand.

Nearly a thousand soldiers sat behind their General in the long vaulted underground cavern of the citadel that serves as a salle de théâtre. They sat on long benches and were covered with the mud of the trenches. They were working poilus of the army of Verdun. Every man of them had fought with death—fought and conquered the Germans at Douaumont, Vaux, Vacherauville, Côte de Poivre and Mort Homme. Now they were "in repose" for a few days—and were enjoying the night life of Verdun.

**Comedian Warmly Received.**

There was no time limit on the festivities, as in Paris at midnight. Also, unlike Paris, there was no economy in heat or illumination. The place was steam heated, and hundreds of incandescents shone from the arched roof. As I sat beside the General—we had

Continued on Page 2.

# GERMAN TROOPS EXPECT NO PEACE

### Believe Present Parleys Will Fail, Times Correspondent on Somme Front Learns.

### PREDICT RENEWED BATTLE

### Fiercest Struggle of War on That Front Yet to Come, in Their Opinion.

By CYRIL BROWN.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SECOND HEADQUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF BAVARIA'S ARMIES, Dec. 20, (via Berlin and Sayville, Dec. 25.)—"The Kaiser's peace offer is very gratifying, but I hardly believe anything will come of it. Above all, the man in the trenches is not worrying his head about politics or peace. I stand here and fight until the order comes to stop fighting."

This was the statement made to me by Grenadier Sommerberg of the Kaiser's guard, keeping watch in one of the most dangerous corners of the Ancre front, fatalistically oblivious to an English artillery bombardment directed at a spot a few hundred yards to the left of us.

What the man in the trenches thinks of current questions of war and peace is of rather more importance than the utterances of many Generals and statesmen just now, because some 8,000,000 armed Germans think very much as this grenadier does—a formidable body of public opinion of decisive importance for the outcome of a war to a finish.

This grenadier, typically cheerful, optimistic and quietly confident of the future, showed no traces of the restless weeks of grueling defensive fighting against the threefold odds of Australians, Canadians, and English; he showed also no traces of enthusiasm for peace talk nor any excess of interest in speculation regarding peace possibilities. For him the all-important fact of the moment was that he and his comrades of the guard had fought the British to a standstill, saved Bapaume, and frustrated the supreme effort of Britain's manhood to break through the German Somme front, while synchronously other field-gray comrades had swept victoriously through Rumania and captured Bucharest.

**How the Men Got the News.**

Sommerberg learned of Germany's peace offer about the time THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was hearing the Chancellor proclaim it in the Reichstag. He and his comrades read it posted on the bulletin board in the front trench at 2 P. M. on Dec. 12.

Just how the German troops on all fronts learned simultaneously the text of the Kaiser's army order announcing the peace offer has been told to me at the Crown Prince's Headquarters. On the morning of the 12th there was at the headquarters of every German army a sealed envelope marked, "to be opened at noon." Nobody had any inkling of its historic contents. A general order had gone out from the General Great Headquarters that all military telegraph and telephone lines were to be kept clear from noon till 1 P. M.

At noon the envelopes were opened by the army commanders and the Kaiser's order announcing the peace offer was read to the assembled staffs. The text was at once telegraphed or telephoned

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# OFFICIAL VIEW EXPRESSED

### Germany's Assumption of Victory Prevents Discussion.

### HOLLAND MAY BACK WILSON

### Many Dutch Messages of Approval Reach White House—Sweden Considering Action.

### NOTE DUE TO U-53'S DOINGS?

### London Infers That from Swiss Reference to Negotiations Five Weeks Ago.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.—The first expression of Russia's official attitude toward President Wilson's note was obtained today in the form of this statement, emanating from a high official source and approved by the Foreign Office:

"We pay tribute to the humanitarian motives which actuated President Wilson in making overtures to the warring nations with the wish to conclude peace. These motives are not foreign to us.

"The initiative of Russia in the domain of peace conferences, which would have placed a limitation upon destructive wars, has always met with opposition from Germany. We were the defenders of peace in 1914 to the very last moment, when Germany declared war on us.

"We also understand to what extent war reacts on the interest of neutrals, principally on account of the manner in which it is being conducted by our enemies. But we cannot help keeping in view the fact that the American declaration was made almost simultaneously with the German one.

"In its true sense the German offer is now known to all. Germany considers herself a victor, and thinks to dictate to us terms of peace. Under such conditions the beginning of peace negotiations with Germany would signify our acknowledgement of such a belief.

"We are not vanquished, and cannot therefore make an acknowledgement of defeat. We deeply believe in the triumph of right and justice, for which we are fighting, and when this will prevail then will come the time for sincere peace negotiations."

M. Shingareff, Chairman of the Defense Committee of the Russia Duma, in commenting on President Wilson's note to the European belligerents, said:

"The commercial interests of America will predominate over any move by the military. America's adherence to one or the other of the belligerents is very improbable, especially to Germany, which would result in complications between America and Japan."

# *DUTCH CABLE PRAISE OF PRESIDENT'S NOTE*

### *Number of Messages Received at White House May Forecast Formal Action by Holland.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Messages by cable and telegraph have been coming into the White House in large numbers indorsing President Wilson's move to bring peace in Europe. It is significant that most of those from neutral European countries have come from individuals and organizations in Holland. This has encouraged officials here to believe that the Netherlands Government will soon follow the example of Switzerland in indorsing the President's request addressed to the belligerent powers.

If Holland should officially commend the President's course, Sweden would be likely to follow suit, according to opinion here. Norway has shown an inclination to hold aloof from any movement that would offend either group of belligerents and there is a feeling that the Norwegian Government would hesitate to approve what the United States had done, if it felt that its action would not be acceptable to Great Britain and other members of the Entente. What position Denmark would assume is problematical.

The cablegrams received today came largely from Holland, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries.

There is some expectation here that Spain will join with the United States in asking the belligerents to state the terms upon which they would be willing to discuss peace arrangements.

While this Government is said not to be urging neutral countries to join the United States in the peace effort, it was disclosed by the Swiss Federal Council's note of indorsement, made public yesterday, that Switzerland and the United States have been in touch for some time on the subject of a means to bring the war to an end, and it is supposed that other neutral countries have also been in communication with this Government. Spain has been particularly interested in ascertaining the attitude of the United States, and there have been several conferences recently between Secretary Lansing, the Spanish Ambassador, and the Swiss Minister.

Sentiment in Congress over the suggestion that membership of the United States in a world league to enforce peace might involve consideration of the Monroe Doctrine has not crystallized to an extent sufficient to disclose the probable course of the Senate and the House on the question of the world league.

Among members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations the sentiment in favor of the proposal to prevent future wars by such a league is strong, and in some it is thought it may be sufficient to overcome adherence to the traditional American policy of avoiding entangling foreign alliances. As part of the treaty-making machinery of the Government the Senate would be called upon to ratify a treaty embodying the world league plan.

## THINKS U-53'S VISIT CAUSED WILSON'S NOTE

### *Deduced from Swiss Note's Mention of Negotiations Begun Five Weeks Ago.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.—The Daily Chronicle says in an editorial this morning:

"The important point about the note of the Swiss Federal Council to the belligerents is that it indirectly confirms the statement of THE TIMES Washington correspondent that President Wilson's note was drafted not long after the exploits of the U-53 on purely American trade routes or, in other words, that the American note had been conceived immediately after a provocative German act to the prejudice of American commerce. The significant words of the Swiss note are these: 'The Swiss Federal Council, inspired by an ardent desire to see an early cessation of hostilities, got into touch with him [President Wilson] as long as five weeks ago.

"It, of course, makes a great deal of difference if the American note was framed so long in advance of the German note and was then, as the Washington correspondent, whom we quoted, says 'pigeonholed for various reasons' though it is as unfortunate as ever that it should have been delivered at such a time as to make it seem an appendix to the proposal of Germany.

"The adhesion of the Swiss Federal Council to the benevolent object which Mr. Wilson has in view will not suffer from the same misfortune of circumstances in which the United States note was published because the Swiss statesmen make it clear that their overt agreement is the outcome of exchanges of views which have been going on in confidence for at least five weeks.

"That circumstance does not, however, affect the rooted objection of the Allies to inopportune and ill-advised intervention by neutrals, which they have expressed with equal firmness and unanimity.

"Accounts of the reception of the American note in Germany should be read in conjunction with the leading article of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which we reproduce in another column. The German reception of the note is mixed and the angry comments are at least as significant as those which complacently approved. It would almost seem that some Germans are themselves so conscious of the unbridgeable gulf between the objects of the Central Powers and those of the Allies that they cannot accept Wilson's curious phrases, 'virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world,' and 'stated in general terms they seem the same on both sides' as being anything but ironical at the expense of Germany and her confederates.

"Behind the language which takes them by surprise they suspect a preconcerted game in the interests of Great Britain and her allies, and the more the American President insists upon placing the Germanic powers on a level with their victims and their enemies the more suspected it seems he will by the shrewd Berlin pacifists."

## GERMANY POSTPONES ANSWER TO WILSON

### *Must Hear from Entente on Peace First—Simultaneous Statement of Terms Suggested.*

From a Special Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 25, (via London.)—Kaiser Wilhelm, who is still at Potsdam, pending peace developments of the immediate future, Saturday afternoon held a long conference with Chancellor von Bethman Hollweg. The general peace situation and specifically President Wilson's peace note are understood to have been discussed.

Meanwhile, German statesmen have held frequent conferences regarding the answer to be made to Mr. Wilson's proposal, but it is understood no definite steps will be taken until the Entente's answer to the German proposal has been received and digested. It may be said now, however, to be practically certain that Germany's answer to the Wilson note will express satisfaction that the President, as well as the Kaiser, in making his peace proposal, was actuated by motives of humanity. It is believed also that Germany's answer will reaffirm Germany's readiness to make peace and to make known its terms at a preliminary conference.

The joyously favorable reception which President Wilson's note has met in all the neutral countries, the apparent crystallizing of peace sentiment the world over, and the fact that Switzerland has formally seconded Mr. Wilson's peace step, while there is every indication that Holland and the Scandinavian nations will shortly climb aboard the peace band wagon, have in the last twenty-four hours greatly increased the peace probabilities as seen from Berlin. Yet, to forestall possible bitter disappointment, there is a very general tendency on the part of the public not to give way to premature hope and enthusiasm, but to await developments quietly.

"Peace on earth" was the leading theme in all the German papers this Christmas morning.

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BERLIN, Dec. 23, (via London, Dec. 25.)—President Wilson's note, with its recommendations that the belligerents enter in some way into an exchange of views on peace terms, has been subjected to continuous discussion and conference by German statesmen since its delivery. Foreign Secretary Zimmermann last night dined with Emperor William at Potsdam and had an opportunity to learn the Emperor's opinion on the suggestions. In addition a lively interchange of views is proceeding between the capitals of the Central Powers.

The note will be answered only in agreement of the Teutonic allies, but it is already evident that the recommendation is meeting with a sympathetic reception in official circles, and that there is a good possibility that unless the proposal is blocked from the other side it may lead to the bringing out of a statement in some form of the Central Powers' ideas on future peace.

It has been realized from the beginning that a demand from the Entente for publication of the Central Powers' terms as a reply to the German overtures might lead to the placing of Germany and her allies in the unfavorable tactical position of showing their cards to an opponent whose hand was still concealed, and a disposition is manifesting itself here to regard President Wilson's proposals as offering a chance, otherwise presented only by a conference, of bringing out a simultaneous statement of conditions from both sides without placing either at the disadvantage of making the first move.

A decision, however, apparently has not yet been reached, and the opinion that Germany may be willing to place a statement of her terms in the hands of a third party if her opponents are willing to do the same can only be given as that of individuals, although of fairly influential individuals. It can be stated with all positiveness, however, that the view taken by certain newspaper organs usually enrolled among Pan-German advocates of "ruthlessness," sweeping annexations, and "war to the knife," that President Wilson's note is a measure inspired by the Entente and in its interests, is not held in official circles. On the contrary, it is felt that President Wilson's move was marked by real neutrality and inspired solely by a consideration of the interests of the United States, or neutrals in general and of the peace of the world, and it will be answered in that spirit.

# *Times Men Sound Peace Sentiment in the Trenches*

## ARMY OF VERDUN SCOFFS AT PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

fat, red plush parlor armchairs out in front on the benches—men were giggling and howling with delight at the antics of one of their number then on the stage who, before the war, was a comedian at the Bataclan Theatre in Paris.

Although his costume was a trench uniform, and he had no make-up, his reception was greater by far than that of "good old days." He joked about the trenches and the mud, about his companions, and about Germans; he sang songs about his officers and Generals, and his particular General, sitting in a fat armchair, rocked with laughter, and called lustily for an encore.

A pair of poilus, acrobats, was the next number on the program, and then a soldier who before the war was a baritone at the Théâtre Gaité Lyrique sang "Sambre et Meuse," the most blood-stirring song of all the thrilling songs of France.

The noise and laughter died away. I arose with my General as we heard the men behind us getting to their feet. It was the last number on the program. I looked behind me. The floor sloped slightly up, as in a regular theatre, and I had a clear view to the rear. It was a solid mass of steel helmets, set faces, and glaring eyes. "Sambre et Meuse" came to an end, and the room for an instant was as silent as the River Meuse flowing outside. Then the men moved toward either side, and a lane opened down the centre.

### Entire Audience Salutes.

Preceded by the General, I walked through and out, while every man in the audience held his hand in rigid salute. An officer took my arm and we walked in the corridors of the citadel.

"You think that crowd of men want peace?" he asked. "You think they propose to worry themselves about peace notes while the Germans are still in France and still uncrushed?"

There was a pause.

"You do not mean they like war?" I said.

He stopped, and we looked through a door to where the men were filing silently to their quarters. A bugle sounded. He replied:

"Like it? Of course, they don't like it. They hate it. But while there is a German army strong enough ever to strike at them again, they love it."

He paused and put his hand on my shoulder. His other arm he waved vaguely in space. His voice was impressive as he said:

"And you can believe me when I say that they will go on with it, no matter what happens back there. There isn't anything big enough or strong enough to stop them now."

He left me and I turned into my bunk in the officers' quarters pondering on many things. A heavy bombardment was going on outside, so I could not sleep. I was leaving at 4 o'clock for the trenches, so it was useless to sleep any way, or even to undress. So I considered the army of Verdun's attitude toward peace.

I thought of the words uttered during the revolution, that "an army making peace on its own soil is an army vanquished." It occurred to me vividly that diplomats, politicians, and even financiers had not been able to prevent this war, and had cut a mighty poor figure when attempting to. So, then, why would they be likely to cut any better figure or be any more successful in stopping it? The whole world got out of hand on the day that the German Army stepped across the frontiers of Belgium and Luxemburg. Regulations of conduct and rules of civilization went tumbling out of existence. Life reverted to the age when all that counted was strength, and any common man with a club was far more successful than even a King without one.

### "Army of France Will End It."

I next remembered the words of a mud-caked poilu I had talked with on the same subject earlier in the night. It was in line with my thoughts, for (translating him into American) he said:

"You can take it from me straight on the subject of this peace talk: It was the army of Germany that started this war. There is just one thing—the army of France—that will end it."

About 3 o'clock as I was falling asleep I thought of something that has remained real ever since. For I imagined that the army I was visiting had taken unto itself one of the prerogatives of the President of the United States, that the army of France had vetoed proposals for peace. And I awoke with a firm conviction that the army of France has the power of veto in its hands.

Several hours later, after a long struggle through mud and while it was yet pitch dark, I was in trenches on Côte du Poivre, (Pepper Hill,) near Vacherauville, a trench line that only a week before had belonged to the Germans. It was not a model trench, for it had been badly mangled by French artillery before the advance. In fact it was just a muddy ditch, so shallow that it was necessary to keep well under cover. It was raining, half sleet and half water; it was cold and blowing hard, so that things were generally dismal. Just a few hundred yards away near the top of Pepper Hill were the present German lines. Stationed every few yards along was a line of soldiers, a few of them with rifles, but the majority with hand grenades ready to repel any early morning attack. At every angle machine guns were in position to rake "No Man's Land," from end to end in case the Germans became ambitious.

### Capture of German Patrol.

I looked out across "No Man's Land," pock-marked by shell craters and other ravages of battle. It was difficult to see anything. There were a few splotches of black that were blacker than the surrounding dark. They were presumably either blown-up stumps of trees or mounds of mud created after shell explosions, or perhaps they might be men. We knew that French patrols were out there, just to keep track of what was happening opposite.

Suddenly there was a slight noise, scarcely audible, but a sound nevertheless, and one of the shadows moved. Then another black patch moved across and met it. The two shadows melted into a larger shadow and then, after a moment, moved toward our line. As it approached it was covered by a score of rifles. Then it outlined itself into human forms—four captured Germans being driven into the French trench by the same number of poilus. One patrol had captured an enemy patrol out on the same mission as its own. The Germans stumbled down into the trench and were led by other poilus along to regimental headquarters for interrogation. Their captors seated themselves at ease in the mud and lighted their pipes.

They blew smoke into the chilly air and sighed with vast content. It was a good job finished, a night's work well done. I talked with them.

### Prussian Guard at Verdun.

"Did you notice the insignia on their sleeves?" one of them asked.

I replied that I had not. He then explained: "Well, two of them were of an ordinary line regiment, but"—he paused for effect—"the other two were of the Prussian Guard."

I asked what that meant, and he replied:

"The first two were guides of troops now facing us. The two Prussian Guards were guides of troops now trying to relieve them. They were out to be shown over the positions. One was an officer."

I then asked the significance of the Prussian Guard relieving troops on the Verdun front, but he became reticent and said I must ask his Colonel. I asked if he thought it meant an attack, but he only puffed at his pipe and shrugged his shoulders. I sought out his Colonel, whose remarks were full of significance.

No, relief by the Prussian Guard nowadays did not mean that the Germans intend to attack, he assured me. Nowadays when the guard went into action it was to "preserve the morale" of thoroughly beaten and demoralized troops that had been trying to hold a line.

"Any crack corps of any army has its ancient traditions," he said. "The Prussian Guard has been wiped out time and again in this war, but its ranks are filled, and its traditions remain. It is still the best they've got. But it is not big enough to be everywhere. Before Verdun the Germans intend to do the best they can, but they know better than to attack."

### Spirit of the Army.

I saw considerable of this Colonel before the day was over. He is a man with a title, and known as a brilliant officer. As a type he was a good study of how the war has affected the entire army, how they are concerned about nothing, not even peace proposals, outside their one thought to beat Germany. In the morning I had entered Vacherauville, and, as at Douaumont, I was one of the first of a party of civilians to enter that God-forgotten spot. I again encountered the Colonel on the return trip. It was he who led the attack on the town and captured it. He was naturally proud of such an achievement, and he explained it in detail, giving the number of German prisoners.

I followed him back through the trenches. He constantly talked to his men, patted them on the shoulders as we passed, and called them by name. For many of them he used nicknames. He was stirred to sudden anger by a soldier attempting to crawl over a trench parapet in order to reach a communication trench. The Colonel seized him by one leg and pulled him back, meanwhile belaboring him with a cane.

"Idiot! It is that I do not want you killed!" he roared.

Crimson faced, the poilu disappeared around a trench corner, and the Colonel entered his underground office for further examination of his prisoners.

While I waited for him I talked with several soldiers lounging in the trench. Again I turned the conversation to peace.

### A Soldier's View of Peace.

What did they think about it, I asked, to which one of them replied:

"What do you think of our morale?"

"Astonishing," I told him.

"Have a drink?" said he and proffered his flask. He became questioner. He wanted to know when did I think the war would be over. I replied, "Next Summer." He smiled, then suddenly quit smiling.

"But with a French victory," he said definitely.

I assured him that such was my idea, and again he proffered his flask. I asked him what he thought of politicians and statesmen generally, and his answer was no enigma. Then he came and stood close to me and looked me directly in the eyes. He pointed out toward the German lines. He said:

"Germans are there, aren't they?" I nodded, and he continued, "Well, what they've got over there is mine. I never lived there. I am from the south. But that land over there is France. Therefore it is mine, and the Germans have got to go." Again I nodded and again he continued: "Do these peace talkers realize that? Well, if they don't, you tell them for me and for every man in this army that our Christmas message is that not only do the Germans get out, but they take a good drubbing besides. Then we will talk about peace."

There was a silence. Then his final: "Yes, we want peace. But don't call around today. Peace folks can leave their cards for us, but the army of France is out."

And with this ringing in my mind, I went back to Verdun to catch an automobile for Paris, where I have written this dispatch. Before leaving the citadel I talked with Generals and officers, just as I talked with men in the trenches. I talked about a Christmas armistice and Christmastide in general, but in this year, 1916, Christmas in Verdun is just the 25th of December, a day in a year. There they are fighting for a holy cause, and Verdun is a holy place. It is their shrine, and one feels that one should lift one's hat in salute on entering it. I saluted as I came away to deliver my message from the shrine of war.

## GERMAN TROOPS EXPECT NO PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

to all corps headquarters, and thence it was relayed through divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions into the trenches, which it reached, on an average, within an hour.

The Kaiser's peace order, I learned, came with startling unexpectedness to the Somme armies, and had much the effect of an electric shock. The business of war, however, went on as usual.

"Some of them felt almost aggrieved at the peace offer," said Sommerberg. "'Why should we offer peace first?' they argued. 'We have beaten the foe on all fronts; let them come to us if they want peace.' The family fathers, however, were more pacific. The Kaiser's peace offer had a joyous meaning to them. 'We would be glad to get home and out of this dirt,' was the way most of the men took it."

### Not for "Peace at Any Price."

Of his personal feelings regarding peace possibilities, Grenadier Sommerberg said: "It would be nicer to be home with mother, but, with every other German soldier, I will do my duty here as long as is necessary."

A peace-at-any-price proposition may not appeal to the man in the trenches.

"There is not one of us," said Sommerberg, "who wants a dishonorable or unfavorable peace."

The grenadier intimated that if they Kaiser's peace offer were scorned by the enemy he and his comrades were prepared to fight on indefinitely, until an honorable and favorable peace could be dictated, and this seemed to be the prevailing public opinion on the German side of the Somme as I sounded it during three days of interviewing.

The grenadiers, the musketeers, the cannoneers, the Landsturm men, the Brandenburgers, the Württemburgers, and the Bavarians all said about the same thing in much the same words. After their experiences on the Somme they were not unreasonably skeptical about peace talk, and scouted the possibility of the Kaiser's peace offer being crowned with success in the near future.

"We have no illusions. We will believe in peace when we see it and not before."

"England won't let the others make peace. If it weren't for England we could have peace tomorrow."

"Wait and see what comes of the peace offer."

"We have no false hopes. We will fight on as long as the English want to keep it up."

These were typical comments of the men in the trenches. All voiced the conviction that England was the stubborn foe and the real stumbling block to peace. They felt satisfied, however, that they had taken the measure of the English Army on the Somme and that the bloodiest battle in history had resulted in a German victory.

### Expect Renewed Somme Fighting.

They are not only skeptical of peace, but they expect the Somme battle to break out again on an even more terrible scale. They are confident of the outcome and believe that they will continue to inflict heavier losses on the English and French than they themselves, in a strongly fortified defensive position, will suffer.

Explaining the splendid morale and high spirits of the Somme fighters, Grenadier Sommerberg said: "The man in the trenches knows that if we are thinner here and therefore can only defend ourselves, it is only in order to leave troops free to win victories elsewhere. We feel that we too helped in Rumania. If we are kept in the trenches a longer time than usual without being relieved, we scold a bit, but end by saying: 'Well, it's necessary in order that our armies may win victories on other fronts.' We are not discouraged by English gains on the Somme. We know that we are outnumbered here and that by concentrating all his forces at one point on the offensive the enemy very often can gain ground, but we are firmly convinced that the fact that the English have suffered very materially may prove the beginning of an understanding."

"A small loss of ground makes no impression on the man in the trenches," another German soldier said, "for he reads the report of Ludendorff and learns what the German armies are gaining. When we lose a trench we say, 'Too bad, very sad news.' But then comes news, perhaps, that Bucharest has fallen, and we say, 'Well, what have the English got out of the trench question? A few miles on the Somme is no matter, since we have taken Bucharest, and we know the Somme armies helped to make it possible.' We are firmly convinced, too, that the English won't break through, may the war last ever so long. If they storm a hundred times they will be beaten, and after us our children and our grandchildren will see to it, if it comes to a finish struggle."

Glad if peace comes, and the sooner the better, but hardheadedly refusing to harbor any delusive hopes as to its imminence and determined to fight on indefinitely if necessary—that is how the rank and file of the German army feel. As to peace terms the man in the trench bothers his head but little, except that it must not be a foul peace, although there also appears to be considerable sentiment against annexing any considerable part of France or even Belgium, owing to the impossibility of assimilating large bodies of foreign populations. For the rest he is willing to leave everything to Hindenburg, and what the national hero says about peace will go with the German armies. Unanimous and fervent feeling, however, prevails on one point, which Grenadier Sommerberg voiced.

"Into the Fatherland must come no foe. If the people at home could see the ruin on the Somme they would endure every hardship without complaint," he said.

### Prisoners Questioned on Peace.

The English prisoners now being brought in are questioned by the German Intelligence Officers particularly on the feeling among the English Somme fighters toward the peace proposal. The prisoners' statements, particularly regarding peace, must be accepted with the utmost caution, as almost invariably the prisoners tell what they think their captors want to hear. A young London schoolmaster, Lieutenant Blake of the Second Wilts, cautiously expressed the following opinion of the feeling of the English Somme fighters toward the peace proposal, of which he had heard only rumors until he read the details in a French paper given to him by his German captors:

"We are all fed up with the war, of course, but the sentiment of the country appears to be for continuing the war and this is the way the men probably feel about it, too."

Something regarding the attitude of the man in the Entente trenches toward the peace proposal, I was able to ascertain by talking with many French and British prisoners, mostly in the citadel at Cambrai. The sentiment among the British prisoners was divided for and against accepting Germany's peace proposal, with apparently a majority in favor of continuing the war to a finish, indicating a similar division of opinion among their uncaptured comrades in the English trenches. In general the English soldiers who had longest experienced the horrors of the Somme were more pacifistic than the comparative newcomers.

Interesting, too, is the fact that the German peace offer cannot have been known to the English in the trenches at many parts of the Somme front until four, five, and even six days after it was made. The first news of it reached these trenches only in the form of more or less vague rumors from the rear, whereas at other front sectors news of the Kaiser's offer, thrown into the English trenches by German patrols, spread like wildfire and aroused lively discussion.

One English prisoner explained his ignorance of the peace offer by saying the men in the trenches generally got their newspapers a week or more late. An English prisoner, who had heard a rumor of the peace proposal, and who learned the details in the German trenches, "thought the English Somme fighters would vote overwhelmingly for peace on the basis of the status quo ante."

### Heard Peace Rumor in Trenches.

Another English Somme fighter, freshly brought in and still dazed, was questioned by a German officer regarding the feeling in the English trenches on the subject of the peace proposal. At the word "peace" his face lighted up. He had heard nothing of Germany's peace proposal, but had heard a rumor in the trenches that the King of England had declared for peace. When Germany's peace offer was explained to him, and he was asked whether he thought it would be favorably viewed by the English in the trenches, he sat awhile with his head in his hands pondering and finally said: "At the moment and under the circumstances, I should say yes."

A Cameron Highlander was more positively pacifistic.

"It's a very bad business, Sir," was his comment on the war to a staff officer questioning him. He said he was most decidedly in favor of the peace conference movement.

"News of the peace offer spread like wildfire, and there isn't a man in the trenches who doesn't hope something will come of it," another prisoner said. "Lloyd George's talk makes no difference with the men who are doing the dirty work in the trenches. The Prime Minister should just come out here for ten days into the sorest corner of the front."

On the whole exceptionally liberal treatment is accorded the French officers, who are prisoners in the Citadel.

"We give French newspapers to the prisoners. We would also furnish English papers, if we had them. As it is, we give English prisoners the Welt in Weld edition of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt." The German commandant of the Citadel told me in explaining why the prisoners were so well posted on the war news.

A score of Australians were among the prisoners, including some who had made the jump from the frying pan of Gallipoli into the fire of the Somme. In the presence of the German officer the Australian prisoners were mildly enthusiastic for Germany's peace proposal, but when I spoke with them alone they talked very differently, the real Australian sentiment apparently being against a premature peace.

"Better fight it out now than have another war in fifteen years," one remarked, a proposition to which the rest greed. Despite the fall of Bucharest the Australian prisoners seemed convinced that Germany was losing the war, and, speaking in confidence, more than hinted that they considered Germany's peace proposal as a sign of weakening.

Very different was the attitude of the French prisoners toward Germany's peace proposal. A handful of members of a famous Zouave regiment, mostly from Brittany but including several negroes, were unanimously in favor of accepting Germany's peace proposal, or said they were. What particularly pleased their considerate German captors was that the shrewd French prisoners professed contempt and dislike for the English and Australians.

### The Treaty of the Citadel.

The following dialogue, not without value as affording a clue to public opinion in the French trenches on the Somme, took place between a German officer and a vivaciously chatty Zouave:

Officer—What do you say to Germany's peace proposal? Do you think the French soldiers would approve it?

Zouaveg, Gesturing excitedly. Mon dieu! the war is a great misfortune. It lasts too long. An early peace, by all means! But we do not know the terms.

Officer—Suppose Germany's terms were very liberal?

Zouave—If we could accept them without sacrificing honor, yes.

Officer—Germany's peace terms would entail no dishonor. We would pay no indemnity, but all France would be restored.

Zouave—Then we are for peace immediately.

Chorus of approval from other French prisoners.

Officer—Suppose Germany were willing to give back everything to France and secure idemnity elsewhere.

Zouave—The French are fighting only for their country, what Russia loses does not bother us.

Officer—And as to Belgium?

Zouave—We should not fight on for Belgium either.

The German officers and French prisoners had almost ratified a peace treaty on this basis when I mentioned Alsace Lorraine. The Zouaves remained mute until reassured by the German officers that they could speak freely without fear, whereupon the Zouaves' spokesman suggested that each side must give way on some points and that they thought they really ought to have Alsace Lorraine back.

"Perhaps trade the lost provinces for Madagascar," the Zouave suggested hopefully. At this point the peace negotiations in the Cambria Citadel were broken off, the neutral mediator taking away the impression that these peace sentiments of the French prisoners, with due allowance for the flattery practiced by clever war captives, contained some representative grain of feeling prevailing in the French trenches on the Somme.

## KING GEORGE SENDS GREETINGS TO FORCES

### *"Empire, Confident in You, Remains Determined to Win," He Tells Army and Navy.*

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The King has sent to the British land and sea forces the following Christmas greeting:

"I send you, my sailors and soldiers, hearty good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. My grateful thoughts are ever with you for victories gained, hardships endured, and for your unfailing cheeriness. Another Christmas has come round and we are still at war. But this empire, confident in you, remains determined to win. May God bless and protect you."

The King has sent the following to the sick and wounded:

"At this Christmastide the Queen and I are thinking more than ever of the sick and wounded among my sailors and soldiers. From our hearts we wish them strength to bear their suffering, speedy restoration to health, a peaceful Christmas and many happier years to come."

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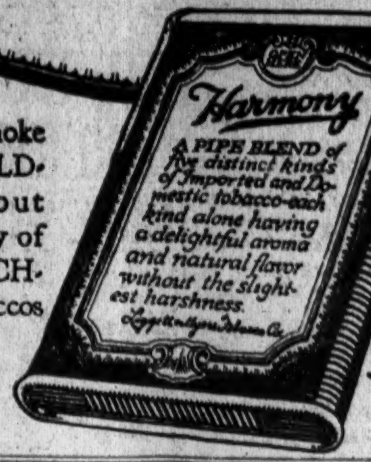
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Keep your eye on these buildings this winter.
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## SAY BRITISH FAIL TO UNDERSTAND NOTE

### *Prof. Pollard Asserts Wilson Language Necessarily Was Adapted to Both Sides.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.—A. F. Pollard, Professor of English History in London University, in a letter to The Times gives the following reading of Wilson's note.

"It is clear some one blundered with regard to the phraseology and presentation of Wilson's note, but I think it also clear that we are blundering in its interpretation. We have first to remember that it is addressed to our enemies as well as to ourselves. It has, therefore, to observe the diplomatic convenances and to assume the sincerity of enemy professions.

"Secondly, we should remember our own procedure before entering on the war. We addressed an identical inquiry respecting Belgian neutrality to France and Germany. France gave prompt and satisfactory assurance. Germany evaded the question and invaded Belgium, and we, therefore, declared war.

"Immediate war between the United States and ourselves is out of the question, because, if for no other reason, the two powers stand bound by a recent treaty to a 'cooling off' period of not less than a year. Germany refused that restraint, and the immediate issue, therefore, turns on the German reply to the President's note.

"The gist of the note lies in its fifth paragraph. The President is ultimately concerned in the 'means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence when the war is over.' But the conclusion of the war might be such as to make it 'too late to accomplish' these 'greater things which lie beyond' and to 'render altogether intolerable the situation of neutral nations.'

"This is at least a possible interpretation of the President's meaning, that he feels a German victory with the consequent German domination of smaller and weaker peoples would render nugatory American interest in their welfare and involve the United States sooner or later in war on unequal terms with the victor.

"Hence the President's desire for a concrete expression of means whereby Germany would make good her professions of regard for 'the rights and privileges of weaker peoples and small States. We, at least, need not fear the effect on American public opinion of Germany's statement of the means whereby she proposes to safeguard the rights and privileges of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania."

### LONDON DEBATE IS KEEN.

#### Press and Public Discuss Genisis and Probable Effects of Message.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.—Interest in President Wilson's note remains unabated. Newspaper discussion was renewed today with a new impetus, administered by the issue of the Swiss note, and by long cable dispatches recording the discussion in America.

On the main question as to how the President's note and similar communications should be treated by the Allies opinion remains divided. There is on the one hand a reiteration of "the rooted objection of the Allies to inopportune and ill-advised intervention by neutrals," and on the other an appeal for courteous treatment of neutral representations, it being urged that the Allies are bound to take them into account, for to do otherwise would be to reduce themselves to "the level of the aggressors who began the war."

Apart from the main question, there is much discussion as to genesis, nature, and probable effect of President Wilson's message. Dispatches from Washington and New York represent public opinion in America as uninformed and as curious on these points as opinion here. It seems a matter of special satisfaction to some editorial writers that criticisms of the President's phraseology and surprise at the course he has taken are, according to these dispatches, identical on both sides of the Atlantic. The Times says:

"It would not be easy to discover in the recent history of diplomacy a State paper issued by any great power which has proved so exceedingly difficult of plain interpretation. President Wilson's first duty to his fellow-citizens, to the combatants, and to other neutrals would seem to be to make his meaning less obscure. Unless, and until he does so, the Allies must put upon it what seems to them the natural interpretation and the character of that interpretation may be inferred from Bonar Law's remarks the other night."

Switzerland's action is said in quarters where President Wilson's note was met by an emphatic no to offer no greater prospect of bringing peace than that of the President is treated more leniently.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The Swiss note prudently avoids the line of argument which earned for President Wilson so cool a reception by all the belligerents, and takes only that ground on which every neutral has a right to be heard."

## CZERNIN GIVES ASSENT TO PEACE PROPOSALS

### *Says His Policy is Like Burian's—His Appointment Angers Hungarians Here.*

LONDON, Dec. 25.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Count Czernin, the new Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, replying to a congratulation on his appointment, said that he expected to follow the same policy as his predecessor, Baron Burian. He said that he fully approved the peace proposal of the Central Powers, and added that the victories of the Teutonic Allies left no doubt as to the real meaning of their offer.

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BERLIN, Dec. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, General Ritter von Krobatin, is to be replaced by Field Marshal von Schleyer, according to a Vienna report published in the Vossische Zeitung and given out by the Overseas News Agency.

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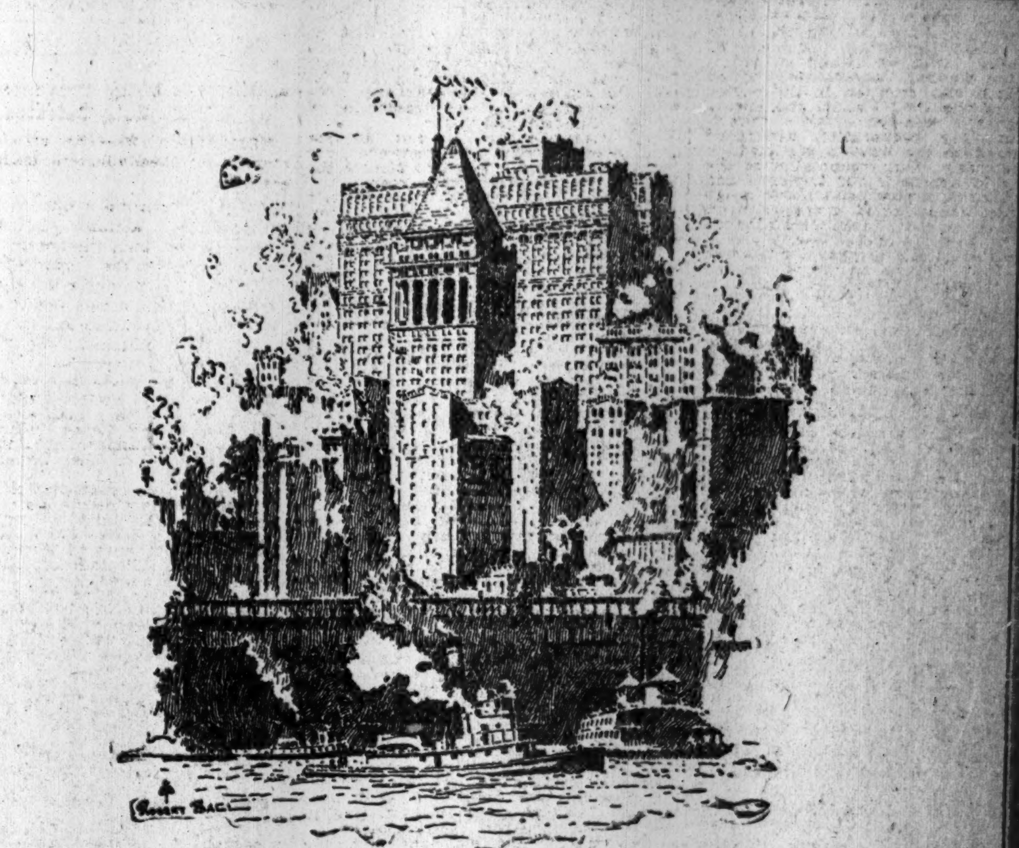
Dr. Ervin Acel-Stahremberg, editor of Amerikai Ujsag, said yesterday that Hungarians here were greatly surprised by the news in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday that Count Ottokar Czernin von Chudenitz had been named Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister to succeed Baron Burian, remembering as they did that Count Czernin had been charged with the blunder of assuring the Central Powers almost up to the date on which Rumania declared war that she would remain neutral.

"Count Czernin had been for six years the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Bucharest, which was not considered a post of great importance," said Dr. Acel-Stahremberg. "He was reported repeatedly in all of the German and Austro-Hungarian papers as giving assurances that Rumania would be neutral and even friendly to the Central Powers, and that if she entered the war at all it would be as their ally.

"After Rumania had declared war, he was blamed in the Hungarian Parliament for allowing her to take Austro-Hungary by surprise. It was reported that Rumanian troops had been invading Hungary for twenty-four hours before it was known in Vienna and Berlin that Rumania had reached a decision to enter the war. The havoc wrought during the Rumanian invasion of Transylvania was laid to the alleged negligence of Count Czernin.



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# GERMANS PUSH ON IN NORTH DOBRUDJA

## Capture Tultcha and Begin an Attack on the Bridgehead at Matchin.

## CHECKED IN MOLDAVIA

### Russians Repulse Attacks North of Uzul Valley and Take 226 Prisoners.

BERLIN, Dec. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Field Marshal von Mackensen's Dobrudja army, after capturing Isaktcha, on the lower side of the Galatz bend of the Danube, has begun an attack on the bridgehead of Matchin, in the northwestern corner of Dobrudja Province, on the upper side of the bend to which town the Russo-Rumanian forces have retreated, Army Headquarters announced today.

Across the Danube, in Eastern Wallachia, there has been a renewal of activity and engagements are now in progress.

On the east Transylvanian front Austro-German troops repulsed two Russian attacks in the Oitus Valley. The text of the afternoon statement follows:

North of Sosmeoe, in the Oitus Valley, our fire pushed back the Russians, who twice attacked.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—In Great Wallachia new engagements are in progress.

Our Dobrudja army has captured Isaktcha and is now attacking the bridgehead of Matchin.

Tonight's official report says merely: "In Rumania progress continues."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press, via London.)—Renewed heavy fighting is in progress in Eastern Wallachia, today's War Office statement announces. The Rumanians were forced to yield ground at some points, and the Russians lost a height north of the Buzeu-Rimnik road, but repulsed all other attacks.

The evacuation of Tultcha and Isaktcha, in Dobrudja, is announced.

Attempts by Austro-German troops to recapture heights occupied by the Russians north of the Uzul Valley were repulsed with heavy loss, the Russians capturing two guns and more than 200 prisoners.

The text of the statement reads:

Western Front—On the River Bystritza our scouts made some successful reconnoissances in the region of Stary Lisic, capturing a number of prisoners, rifles and hand grenades.

In the wooded Carpathians and on the Moldavian frontier, in the region north of the Uzul Valley, the enemy by several repeated attacks following artillery preparation attempted to recapture the heights occupied by us yesterday. Our troops allowed the enemy to approach our trenches and then fired at almost point blank range and also threw hand grenades upon them. All counterattacks were repelled and the enemy suffered heavy losses. The slopes of the heights are covered with dead. In the course of the day we took eight officers and 218 men prisoner and captured two guns and one trench mortar.

Rumanian Front.—In the region of the Kasino River and in the Vranchea Mountains the enemy continued his attacks and pushed back the Rumanian troops in some places.

From 11 A. M. the enemy violently bombarded our troops with light and heavy artillery on both sides of the Buzeu-Rimnik road, and the region of Saharychioul and Balenechioul. The enemy's fire was particularly fierce north of the road, where he launched attacks and captured a height south of Rakovacheni. Our troops counterattacked and dislodged the enemy from this height, but our detachments soon abandoned it again, as the enemy was sweeping it with shells.

All enemy attacks in other regions of the left bank of the Danube, which were extremely fierce in the neighborhood of Drogul, were repelled by our fire.

In Dobrudja the left wing of our troops abandoned Isaktcha and Tultcha, which places were occupied by the enemy.

On the right flank an artillery duel took place throughout the whole day. It was especially violent in the region of the Danube village of Grecha.

# BRITISH CAPTURE 1,130 TURKS NEAR EL ARISH

## *Aircraft Co-operate in Successful Operations East of the Suez Canal.*

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Following up their victory against the Turks in the capture of El Arish, ninety miles east of the Suez Canal, the British forces in Egypt have captured a strong Turkish position at Maghdadah, twenty miles to the southeast of El Arish, taking 1,130 prisoners, two guns, and quantities of war material. The official statement says:

On Friday afternoon British mounted troops carried a strong enemy position at Maghdadah, twenty miles south-southeast of El Arish, after an engagement beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning. Five hundred prisoners were taken. Aircraft cooperated, attacking with bombs and machine-gun fire from a low altitude.

A later official statement says:

A full report from Maghdadah is not yet at hand. The total captures are now 1,130 prisoners, at least two guns, and a large quantity of arms and war material. The enemy's casualties were considerable. Our airplanes continue to harass the enemy.

# AMERICAN VOLUNTEER DIES.

## H. B. Lines, Dartmouth Graduate, Was in the Ambulance Corps.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Howard Burchard Lines, a graduate of Dartmouth and the Harvard Law School, son of Dr. E. H. Lines of Paris and a volunteer in the American Ambulance Corps, has just died in the Argonne of acute pneumonia. Mr. Lines contracted the disease while on ambulance service at the front.

# ABANDONED TO DIE BY U-BOAT CREWS

## Alfred Noyes Recounts the Sufferings of Survivors of Torpedoed British Ships.

## ONE CAPTAIN THROTTLED

### German Commander Threatened to Hang Him for Trying to Return to His Ship.

## 8 KILLED AFTER SURRENDER

### Submarine Fired on the Chantala, Though She Had Signaled She Was Stopping.

By ALFRED NOYES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

### OPEN BOATS.

"The last we saw of the Captain's boat was—they drifted away; we never saw them again." This is the burden of a hundred tales—true tales, that are so plain and simple that I believe very few people realize their meaning. It seems inconceivable otherwise that the civilized world should allow the sickening work to continue, as it does, day after day and night after night in this bleak Winter—a work of murder against unarmed men on the high seas. Open boats! What a mockery is that safeguard in face of the Lusitania outrage! But mockery does not stir the world. Our civilization has neither eyes to see nor ears to hear unless the case be a very large and sensational one.

How many people have heard, for instance, of the Tringa? She was a ship of over 2,000 tons, and carried a crew of only twenty-five men. What are twenty-five men to civilization? To German civilization they are less important than cats' meat; as for the neutral world, the cries of drowning men must come from at least 1,500 throats in order to be heard at all. Undoubtedly our civilization has grown too big for us, and no human cry will halt the wheel of it.

On a certain cold November day the crew of the Tringa saw the wake of a torpedo pass under her stern. Immediately afterward a submarine appeared on her starboard quarter, about 400 yards away. She opened fire at once on the unarmed ship. This is the narrative of one of the crew:

"We blew three blasts on the whistle to indicate that we were trying to stop the ship, but she still continued to fire. One shot crashed right through the crew's quarters. We immediately lowered three boats and got all the crew away from the ship. The U-boat circled around to the port side and still continued to fire at the ship. She passed close to the boats while she was firing, and fragments of shell fell among them. The last shot caused a heavy explosion. The ship went down shortly afterward stern first."

**Left Survivors in a Heavy Sea.**

The submarine was painted a dirty white and was flying the Austrian flag. Three men were on the platform, and one in the conning tower. Having done her worst, she disappeared without troubling about the human derelicts.

"The weather was very bad," continues one of the survivors, "and a high sea was running. We drifted for forty-two hours in an open boat, baling continually, for we were shipping heavy seas. The last we saw of the Captain, in a lifeboat with thirteen men, was on Friday evening at 5:30. He was drifting to the eastward. We were picked up by a steamer at 8 o'clock, Sunday morning."

"The last we saw" is not the last glimpse of the mind's eye, however, for those who have the heart to picture the last agonies of the missing men.

A Roman poet once declared that it was pleasant to stand in safety upon shore and watch others battling for life with the waves. One fears there must have been a Prussian streak in Lucretius, but the sentiment in a less extreme form is common to humanity. Certainly it is pleasant to all men to see an enemy battling with the waves of his own anger, especially when he is the commander of a U-boat. The Chantala was an unarmed British ship, and she was torpedoed without warning. The crew had all taken to boats. It was heavy weather, with a long swell, a light breeze, and what sailors call low visibility. The boats lay to for nearly an hour without sighting a submarine, and as the ship had not yet shown signs of sinking the master decided to return to her. The U-boat, however, was evidently watching them like a lynx—an easy matter with a periscope that is almost invisible at a few hundred yards' distance. As soon as the master's boat began to pull toward the ship there was a whizzing noise, and a shell passed overhead, striking the water very near them. Then a submarine appeared about a mile away, rushing up at full speed. The boat was stopped at once, but four more rounds were fired directly at her, and narrowly missing her. The submarine then fired ten rounds at the ship, seven of which crashed into the stern. It was evidently a highly excitable submarine, for she broke off this amusement abruptly and came tearing for the boats, with her commander bellowing: "Where's your Captain? Come on board, you English dog! You murderer! You bastard!"

The master got his boat alongside, and the German Commander swore at his own men, struck them, and kicked them for not fending her off properly. The master was then told to some to the conning tower, which he did. There the submarine Captain caught him by the throat, threatening to hang him, and using very foul language. One of the sailors described him as "a short man, with fair hair, a glassy eye, clean shaven and about as foul-mouthed as a pigsty."

The submarine Captain said his brother had been murdered by the Baralong, but it was more than likely he never had a brother, for he was apparently ready to say anything that came into his head, with decided preference for what was violently untrue. It is a mood well known to psychologists and to every Judge in the criminal courts. It is the way of a weak man seeking to impress or terrorize those who are temporarily in his power.

He asked the master the name of his ship and her port of departure. The German did not deny the name of the ship, but when the master named the port of London he replied: "You dirty dog. I know you called at Plymouth." Probably he had been reading of the exploits of Devonshire seamen. He then abused the master at more length, took three snapshots of him, and ordered him back to his boat. The natives in the boat's crew began salaaming to the submarine Commander, who returned the compliment by spitting at them and calling them dirty black dogs.

The submarine sent a boat to the ship, and after looting her of a considerable amount of portable property, including a crate of prize fowls, they sank her with time-fuse bombs. The crew of the Chantala were left in their open boats eighteen miles from land; but in this case only eight seamen, who were killed by the first unexpected explosion, lost their lives. "Only eight," however is commentary enough on the present state of civilization and the importance of international law.

The brutality of the open-boat system of dealing with the passengers and crews of merchant ships is well illustrated by the case of the Chio. On April 13 the Chio was about forty-five miles southwest of Fastnet Lighthouse, in the Atlantic Ocean. There was a strong westerly breeze and a confused sea, in which small open boats could not be launched without great risk of life. A submarine suddenly appeared on the starboard side and began shelling the ship, which was unarmed. She stopped at once, and the crew were ordered to abandon her. An effort was made to lower the port lifeboat, but it was caught by a sea and lifted quite slack in the blocks. On its release, when the sea subsided, it dropped heavily, the aftergear was carried away and the carpenter, who was entangled in the rope, was nearly strangled. A seaman named Creighton who was in the boat was flung into the water well clear of the ship. A lifebuoy was thrown him, but he was heavily clothed, probably wearing his boots, and he was drowned.

**Left Adrift in a Choppy Sea.**

The boat rapidly filled. Efforts were made to bale, but she was found to be too badly damaged to be seaworthy. The submarine, however, was not concerned with these trivial matters of our common humanity; she was concerned with great things like the impersonal movement of the stars, the destiny of Germany and God, who is undoubtedly "mit uns." She was on the port side of the ship, with her conning tower and part of her body showing. They were painted invisible green. The conning tower, the engineer of the Chio noted, had four brass cylinders. She dipped and appeared again several times in quick succession, and at about 11:30 o'clock, when she was submerged, there was a dull, thudding explosion, and the Chio vibrated with sounds of escaping steam. Volumes of steam and smoke poured from the engine room, stokehold ventilators, and all entrances. The ship heeled to starboard, and a huge mass of green water washed over her lower deck from port to starboard. The ship seemed to be sinking. The second engineer jumped into the water and was picked up by the starboard lifeboat, in which there were sixteen other men. She pulled clear and waited for the jollyboat, which had been lowered with about eight men in her. The submarine had now done her duty apparently and had finally disappeared.

**Captain and Eight Men Lost.**

The second engineer described the result of this abominable crime as follows, and I give it as nearly as possible in his own words:

"The Captain, in the jollyboat, hailed us, telling us to get out our sea anchor and come closer, so that he could put the navigating officer aboard. The second officer, who had the necessary instruments in his case, prepared to come aboard the lifeboat; but, owing to the heavy sea, the first attempt very nearly led to a bad collision, and the jollyboat was forced to stand off.

They had their sea anchor out, and we were told to drift with them. Verbal communication from boat to boat was impossible owing to the boisterous weather, and, as it was impossible to pull against the sea, we drifted according to the Captain's last orders, taking care at every opportunity to keep them in sight so that we should not be parted.

It was clear we were making more way than the Captain's boat, but knowing they were in position to come up we took it for granted the Captain had some purpose in view. The distance increased until we had some difficulty in seeing them, but whenever they rose to sight on the crests they seemed to be riding the sea well. They showed no signals. The last we saw of the Captain's boat was about 3 P. M. She was then about three-quarters of a mile away. At this time the weather was very rough, the sea confused, and we were shipping much water.

We had a consultation and decided not to alter our course till darkness set in, trusting that the weather would abate, or that the other boat would come up to us, and that we should be able to communicate. Darkness set in about 7:30, and we hove to. Nothing further was seen of the Captain's boat. Eventually we set sail and struck a course in the hope of making South Ireland. We saw one ship's light, but did not hail her. Next morning about 8 A. M. we were taken aboard the steamship Glengariff.

Could anything illustrate more completely the chaotic brutality of the present defiance of international law at sea? It is simply a tale of murder, foul and unnatural, a most damning indictment of the new German civilization. The Allies are fighting the criminal. I do not see how neutrals can fail at least to pass their moral judgment upon him. If they do not do so openly, there are only two explanations: The first is that they do so secretly, but German frightfulness has muzzled them; the second is that a great part of the human race has terribly deceived itself about its own character. No contempt can be too complete for the perpetrators of this outrage against every chivalrous instinct that has ever found brief lodging in the unhappy heart of man.

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# MIST HAMPERS ITALIANS.

## Artillery Activity Prevented—Austrian Raid Defeated.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The official statement from headquarters issued today reads:

On the Trentino front there were only artillery actions. Our batteries dispersed working parties in the Pasubio area and the Upper Astico.

On the Julian front a thick mist prevented artillery action and limited the activity to reconnoissances.

Yesterday's statement regarding military operations says:

Between St. Elvio and Garda there were artillery actions which were rather more violent than elsewhere in the Tonale and Ledro Valleys. We shelled some transport columns on the Pasubio and in the Upper Astico basin.

On the Julian front a thick mist interfered with artillery activity. Under cover of this mist enemy patrols reached by surprise our positions on Point 86, southeast of Gorizia. They were driven off and left some prisoners in our hands.

On the Carso some encounters between patrols occurred. During the evening the enemy shelled Montfalcone and Point 144 with great violence, but was soon silenced by our artillery.

# POPE PRAISES THE NOTE.

## Says It Shows the President's Honesty and Far-Sightedness.

ROME, Dec. 23, (Delayed.)—Pope Benedict, according to report today, in speaking to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, regarding President Wilson's note to the belligerents, said:

"It is a document showing the honesty, justice, and far-sightedness of the American President."

ROME, Dec. 24.—Pope Benedict made a plea for peace in his address at the Christmas reception to the Sacred College. Referring to the message of Bethlehem, the Pope said that good will among men was the essential condition toward obtaining "that just and durable peace which must put an end to the horrors of the present war."

The Pope urged those in power to hear the voice of the Sacred College appealing to them to arrest the destruction of the peoples, and to open their ears to the admonition "of the Father of the Christian family seeking to pave the way to justice and peace."

# FOUND GERMANS FOR PEACE.

## Americans Say Bethmann Hollweg, However, Surprised People.

Two American exporters, who arrived yesterday on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord after spending six months in Germany, said that all Germans were eager for peace, but were surprised when the Chancellor talked of it at this time. They had expected that the peace proposals would come from the Allies in the Spring.

In the larger cities in Germany, the passengers continued, the effect of the war was not so apparent, as the gloom was kept under cover by a show of gayety, but in the country districts it was depressing. Aged persons are seen working in the fields under the direction of military officials.

The travelers said that there were not enough men to till the land and thought it doubtful if the strain could be kept up through the Winter.

The Germans still feel confident they will win the war, it is said, but cannot understand why it is taking so long, as the Government stated a year ago that the Allies were crushed.

Karl von Wiegand, American war correspondent, returned on the Kristianiafjord to spend the holidays with his family.

# NORTHCLIFFE TELLS OF ARMY LEADERS

## Draws Pen Pictures of Entente Commanders in a Book Describing Visits to the Front.

## WARM PRAISE FOR HAIG

### Cadorna, the Italian Leader, Reminded Him of the Late J. P. Morgan.

Lord Northcliffe's latest book, "At the War," just issued, is a compilation of his various dispatches from the front, and contains many details of his personal observations as well as word-pictures of the various Generals now in command of the armies of the Allies.

Lord Northcliffe dedicates the book to his mother, and an introductory note says that "all profits from the sale of this book will be given to the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England."

Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander in Chief, Lord Northcliffe says, is "what is known north of the Tweed as a Fifer."

"When history relates the story of the great battles of the Somme," he says, "it will tell how Sir Douglas Haig and his staff had their headquarters in a modest dwelling, part of which was still occupied by the family who owned it. Thus it is that the voices of children running up and down the corriours mingle with the ceaseless murmur of the guns and the work of the earnest little company of men whose labors are never out of the thoughts of their countrymen throughout the empire.

"The head of this band of brothers, the Commander in Chief of an army ten times larger than that of the great Duke, is Sir Douglas Haig, well known to his troops from the base to the front, though hardly known at all to the masses of his fellow-subjects at home.

"In these days of instant communication by telephone, telegraph or wireless, a greater part of the life of the Commander in Chief is spent at his headquarters offices. In times of stress he rarely moves from them. Outwardly the life of Sir Douglas Haig seems to be that of some great Scotch laird who chooses to direct his estates himself.

**A Picture of Haig.**

"At exactly twenty-five minutes past 8 each morning Sir Douglas joins his immediate staff at the usual informal breakfast of English life. Though he has selected his staff, without fear or favor, from the best elements of the British armies that have been tried for two years in the field, there is something indefinably Scottish in the atmosphere of his table. The Commander in Chief is of an ancient Scottish family, born in the kingdom of Fife, so that the spear of our British offensive is tipped with what is considered to be more adamant than the granite of Aberdeen.

"Lithe and alert, Sir Douglas is known for his distinguished bearing and good looks. He has blue eyes and an unusual facial angle, delicately-chiseled features, and a chin to be reckoned with. There is a characteristic movement of the hands when explaining things.

"Sir Douglas does not waste words. It is not because he is silent or unsympathetic—it is because he uses words as he uses soldiers, sparingly, but always with method. When he is interested in his subject, as in talking on his gratitude to and admiration of the new armies and their officers, or in testifying to the stubborn bravery of the German machine-gunners, it is not difficult to discern from his accent that he is what is known north of the Tweed as a Fifer. A Fifer is one of the many types that have helped to build up the empire, and is probably the best of all for dealing with the Prussian.

"While I was with the little family party at headquarters there came news that was good, and some that was not so good. Neither affected the Commander in Chief's attitude toward the war, nor the day's work, in the least degree whatever. There are all sorts of minor criticisms of the Commander in Chief at home, mainly because the majority of the people know nothing about him. He is probably not interested in comments, but is concerned that the empire should know of the unprecedented valor of his officers and men. Consequently the doings of the army are put before the world each day with the frankness that is part of Sir Douglas Haig's own character.

"He is opposed to secrecy except where military necessity occasions it. He dislikes secret reports from officers. Those who visit him are treated with great candor, and there is always a suitable selection of guests at Headquarters to bring variety to the meal times of men who are engaged in their all-absorbing tasks. If they are interested in any particular part of the organization, medical, transport, artillery, strategy, they are invited to ask questions and, if possible, to suggest. In many large houses of business there is a suggestion box in which the staff or employes are invited to put forward their ideas in writing. I do not know whether there is such an institution in the army, but certainly all sorts of new ideas are discussed at the table at General Headquarters. In every case 'Can it be done' takes precedence of 'It can't be done.'

"Sir Douglas Haig is 54 years of age. Many of his staff are greatly his junior. They are a grave and serious body of men who have inspired confidence from one end of the line to the other. They are not dull, there is plenty of familiar badinage at the proper time. There is deep devotion and loyalty in their labors.

"It is said that most of them have aged a little in their ceaseless round of work and anxiety, but they are all at a period of life when responsibility can best be borne. 'War,' says Sir Douglas Haig, 'is a young man's game.' He made the remark in regard to General Trenchard's young airmen, of whom all at the front are so proud.

"As we passed through the hall on our way upstairs the door of the Commander in Chief's room was open. We paused for a moment to watch him bending over the map on which the whole world is gazing today, the map he is slowly and surely altering for the benefit of civilization and the generations unborn. He was about to begin his nightly vigil."

**An Estimate of Joffre.**

Power and the patience to plan for victory summarized Lord Northcliffe's impression of General Joffre at the time of Lord Northcliffe's visit to the commander of all the allied armies.

"The pride and panoply of war have gone, even if they ever existed," he says. "A visit to General Joffre, save for the presence of one or two orderlies at the gate, is just an ordinary visit at an ordinary hotel. Père Joffre, who has the destinies of France in his hands, received me at the appointed hour to the minute in a tiny room with a long narrow table covered with a white felt top, a room probably sixteen feet long by twelve wide, perfectly plain, and most likely one of the servants' offices in the hotel days of the hotel where his headquarters are situated.

"The Generalissimo arrives at his bureau at 6:30 every morning, and at 7 he has a conference with the six leading officials of the General Staff, or Grand Etat Major, and his two aids, both generals, and the three other officers. At this conference all the reports and dispatches of the night are gone through and discussed, and orders given for the day. Luncheon is served at 11, and always consists of the same menu of eggs and cutlets, after which, at 12 o'clock, there is another conference. At 1 the General goes out till 4. He either walks or drives, generally in the adjacent woods.

"At 8:30 there is the third conference, attended by the same people, and at 9 punctually, no matter what happens, the General goes to bed. The rest of the day he stays in his room poring over the maps. He remains all the time at his Headquarters, save once a week, when he goes to the front to inspect the troops or to see Generals.

"Joffre wears a pale blue vareus or tunic, of very ample proportions, no decorations, save three gold stars on his arm and on the cuffs, and the red trousers with the black stripe.

"As that great, grey head rose from the writing table the impression of the man upon me was that of massiveness. Uniform caps of whatever nationality have the effect of making men look more or less alike. The great head of Joffre, the iron chin, the kind, rather sad eyes, are quite unlike the photographs and equally unlike our stupid notion of what we call 'the average Frenchman.' Père Joffre is from Rivesaltes, in the Pyrenees-Orientales, and he speaks slowly, and with no more gesture than a Scotsman, in the rich accent of the Midi.

"Joffre has emerged as one of the great personalities of the war. Every German prisoner captured knows the name and fame of 'Shoffer.' Often in years back, discussing the war that was to come, we had whispered, 'Yes, but will the French produce a man?' One basic fact in this matter is that the French have thrown up not one man, but several.

"'How is he bearing the war?' people asked me in Paris. I can truly say that General Joffre, in the heat of the battle of Verdun, looks strong, well, and cheerful. Today, in the midst of the colossal series of battles that has lasted for months, the head of the wonderful French war machine has the healthy look of a country squire in those good old days, two years ago, when men rode to hounds a couple of days a week."

**Describes the Italian Commander.**

General Cadorna, Commander in Chief of the Italian armies, reminded Lord Northcliffe most of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

"A short, lithe, quick-moving man of 66, General Cadorna is the most humorous of all the Generals in the great war," he says. "He has the glitter in his gray eyes that reminded me of those of the late Pierpont Morgan. The resemblance applies also to the characters of the two men, for Mr. Morgan was ruthless and kind, and adamant, too, when necessary. Those are the characteristics of Italy's great General—liked, feared, and respected by every Italian soldier or civilian with whom I conversed.

"Among those who accomplished what looked like the impossible—a quickly improvised defense of Italy against her time-honored enemy, Austria—Luigi Cadorna must be given first place. With his must be coupled the name of his King, for the King of Italy is not only nominally but really the head of the Italian Army, and Cadorna is his Chief of Staff.

"As one travels about the world and encounters the busiest people in it, they all seem to share the same characteristic. They all so economize their time that they have moments for cigars and discourse. That was so with Mr. Morgan. (And the blackness of those cigars!) That is so with Count Cadorna. He gave me an hour and a half one day, in which he did all the interviewing, and a very merry luncheon on another day, at which he kept his table amused all the time.

"His quarters are at Udine, at about the usual distance of most headquarters from the firing line, to which the great Captain pays visits long before most of us are awake.

"He is a General who believes in seeing for himself. He took personal part in the direction of the final battle for Gorizia, climbing the ghastly hill of Podgora with the vigor of an Alpini.

"Cadorna knows the size of the war as accurately as Joffre or Haig. He knows about things with which the average soldier does not concern himself, such as the effect of German propaganda in the United States and the value of a countereffect over there that could be put forth by the Italians resident in that country. He knows that the battle of the Somme is part of the battle of the Carso. He is a statesman, too, as well as a soldier, and, like all Italians, happy to be in alliance with us.

"One conviction one had in bidding farewell to that determined-looking Italian, Luigi Cadorna, was that though genial and full of amusing anecdote, he will not suffer fools gladly. His telegrams of praise and reprimand, some of which I saw on my visits to the various fronts, were models of terseness, written frankly, almost brutally, indeed—as a soldier should."

**The Leader of the Australians.**

General Birdwood, Commander in Chief of the Australian contingent, is described in a chapter entitled "Under the Six Stars."

"General Birdwood stands five feet nine inches, has not an ounce of spare fat on him and is a man in hard training," Lord Northcliffe says. "He has a strong but gentle voice, firm mouth with a slight mustache, deep-set, pale blue eyes, and a cropped head. He looks a fighter every inch of him. He is 50 years of age, and has been engaged directly or indirectly in the business of war during most of his adult life. He eats and drinks little; is up and away at daylight in Winter and before 6 in Summer. He pushes his headquarters as near the front as possible, knows many of his 'boys,' as he calls them, who fought with him in the Gallipoli Peninsula, by their Christian names, and they believe in him implicitly as he believes in them.

"Birdwood, erect in pale khaki coat with some four rows of well-earned ribbons, cord riding breeches and riding boots, is not a man to lose a moment of time. General Birdwood is one of those soldiers who thinks it his duty to be on the firing line wherever possible, but his officers don't agree with him. Two years of acquaintanceship have endeared him so to them that they feel they would be lost without him. He has often been far too close to death for their happiness."

Included in this chapter is a description of the Australians as they came back for a rest from the trenches of Pozieres, after a hot engagement.

"I regarded with interest these already hardened warriors," Lord Northcliffe says, "for whom death, wounds, and the German guns held no fear. A good deal has been said about Australian discipline. English Australians who were among them told me that when it comes to fighting, their discipline is as rigid as the most adament commander could wish. They obey their officers implicitly from the moment serious business begins, and their relations with the imperial officers are perfect. The fact that the young English schoolboys and slightly older lads who man the aeroplanes have driven the spying German aeroplanes from the sky greatly rejoices them."

In contrast to this comment on the Australian discipline, is the comment in the chapter entitled "A Civilian's Impression of the War."

"Germans are naturally, so far as the Prussians and Bavarians are concerned, extremely cruel," he says. "German non-commissioned officers when taken prisoners with their men treat their private soldiers with a bullying savagery that is astonishing, and officer prisoners decline absolutely to pay any attention to their men, even when they have been wounded. A French officer, who had been taken prisoner by the Germans, told me that though the Germans treated their lightly wounded men with extreme care, because they wished to get them back into the firing line quickly, the very badly wounded cases were neglected to the last."

Lord Northcliffe spent some time with the Belgian Army. After telling of its "great sacrifice in stopping the rush of the Huns" during the first days of the war, he says:

"Today it is the same army, but renewed. It has not great reserves to fall back upon, because the greater part of the nation is imprisoned. The wise men who administer it under the affectionate care of the King have, therefore, while getting into the ranks every possible available Belgian of military age, wherever he may be, devoted themselves to the work of refitting and reorganizing. The result is a perfect little army.

"Though the shortest of the lines held by the Allies, the Belgian line is, in proportion to the free Belgian population, much the longest. It occupies a difficult and extremely uncomfortable position, for in no part of the war zone is the mud of Flanders blacker and deeper than in the Belgian trenches.

"I told General Wielemans that what the English public would be interested to learn something about is the very efficient Belgian artillery, which has rendered so excellent an account of itself. It is no secret that Belgian preparations were not such as Baron de Broqueville, Minister of War, had for years urged, but in the matter of artillery the gallant little nation had acquired great proficiency, doubtless partly by reason of its association with those masters of the guns, the French. That the Belgians are well equipped with great cannon, big howitzers, 75s. and machine guns, and that every gun has a plentiful supply of shells of every description, is abundantly well known to Hans and Fritz on the other side of the inundations and elsewhere along the Belgian front."

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that entitled "The Women Are Splendid." In this chapter Lord Northcliffe tells how ably they have taken the places of men in many occupations and prophesies that many will find a better and more useful life after the war through the economic revolution brought about by their increased ability to earn their own living.

# RUMANIAN KING OPTIMISTIC.

## Tells Parliament He Has Absolute Confidence in the Future.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A Reuter's dispatch from Jassy, dated Dec. 22, says that the Rumanian Parliament was opened there on that day by King Ferdinand. The dispatch says that the King, in the speech from the throne, said that the war had shown that Austria-Hungary in her present condition could no longer exist as a factor in the equilibrium of Europe. The King said that the Rumanian Army had struggled against the forces of four combined enemies in a manner justifying Rumania looking to the future with absolute confidence. According to the dispatch the speech was enthusiastically received by the Senators and Deputies.

# BRITISH DESTROYERS SUNK.

## Fifty-five Lives Lost in Collision in the North Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Admiralty announces that two destroyers were sunk in a collision in the North Sea on Dec. 21 in very bad weather.

Six officers and forty-nine men were lost.

CARSTAIRS WHISKEY

Carstairs Rye

In the Protective Bottle

A good bottle to keep good whiskey good.

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One special advantage is the daily presence of a Vice-President of the Company, Mr. Dunn, who is glad to meet new depositors and give the benefit of his experience on banking matters to those seeking it.

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Saks Clothes by Night!

¶ Wherever New Yorkers of Quality congregate of an evening—at dinner, at the theatre, at the cabaret, at the banquet—Saks evening clothes are conspicuous among those present, gracing the assembly with their easy, polished lines, and holding their own with the finest of 5th Avenue custom productions.

¶ In fact, Saks evening garments are essentially merchant-tailored clothes in all respects but the red tape of white tape, try-ons, disappointments and delays!

¶ They have all the delicate touches of custom making and finish, and they are so finely graded in sizes that a perfect fit is only a matter of minutes.

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Women's Tailleur Suits
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# BIG CANADIAN RAID BREAKS ALL RECORDS

### Attack North of Arras Kills 150 Germans and Puts Battalion Out of Action.

### LITTLE FIGHTING REPORTED

### Minor Trench Operations and Artillery Bombardments From Ypres to Verdun.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Dec. 24, (via London, Dec. 25.)—North of Arras certain Canadian troops have just accomplished what the British officers declare marks a new phase in modern trench warfare. In a raid, which, however, was much more than a raid, they succeeded in putting out of action, temporarily at least, an entire battalion of German infantry. They took fifty-nine prisoners, including one commissioned officer, and estimated that they killed 150 Germans in dugouts which were blown to atoms after their occupants refused to surrender. The Canadian losses were extremely light.

The "raid" took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on a front of 400 yards. The German prisoners admit they were taken completely by surprise. The officer captured said he was convinced that something was about to happen, but believed that the attack was coming on Christmas Eve. He reported to the higher command, but received no support.

The Canadians, mostly stalwart men from the plains of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, had skilfully established themselves well forward, so that when the artillery had ceased the preparatory fire they were in the German front line trenches in less than two minutes. The officer in command, who was reporting the raid to brigade headquarters by telephone, said that he had hardly uttered the words, "They're off," before he had to say, "They're in." Consternation reigned among the Germans, who scrambled for the saps and dugouts leading to the rear trenches, while the Canadians pelted them with hand grenades. Caught absolutely unprepared many Germans in the front line offered no resistance but threw up their hands with cries of "Kamarad!" Others were taken as they fled for the second and third lines, for the Canadians pushed on quickly to the second trenches.

About twenty dugouts were destroyed by the Canadians, several with bombs captured from the Germans. One of the officers engaged said:

"As we entered the trenches many Germans broke for the dugouts. All who did were subsequently well cared for. Each of our men was given definite instructions for his precise task and a map of the enemy's trenches which proved absolutely correct. Each man knew every detail of the proposed operation. They were delighted at this and enjoyed the fight with great cheers. When they came out two hours later they were singing and as happy as schoolboys on a holiday.

"The neatness and dispatch with which the raid was carried out were unique. The artillery co-operation of the British guns was perfection. Beautifully placed curtains of fire prepared our advance, and, creeping forward, protected us as they proceeded to demolish absolutely the enemy trenches and dugouts. The program had given the men an hour and a half for their work, but the clean-up was accomplished in an hour and ten minutes, and the raiders signaled they were ready to return to their own trenches."

No attempt was made at a counterattack until the following night, when the Germans bombarded and raided their own first line, or what was left of it, thinking that the raiders were still there. As a matter of fact the Canadians who carried out the operation were miles away. They were not part of the fighting line, but on rest, and had gone forward for this particular piece of work which was planned weeks ago.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The War Office statement issued under Sunday's date follows:

> We entered enemy trenches last night in the neighborhood of Hébuterne. Dugouts occupied by the enemy were bombed and prisoners were taken.
>
> Gas was successfully discharged by us yesterday evening against the enemy's trenches west of Messines.
>
> Last night the enemy fired a camouflet at Mount Sorrel. No damage is reported.
>
> Intermittent artillery activity continued, particularly on the right of our line between the Somme and Hébuterne. Northeast of Morval an enemy working party was caught by our fire. Our heavy artillery shelled enemy battery positions opposite Neuve Chapelle and Festubert.
>
> Further particulars regarding the raid by us north of Arras and reported in the communiqués of the 20th and 21st show the operation was more successful than at first reported. The raid took place in the afternoon, in broad daylight, after careful preparation. Two lines of enemy trenches were penetrated on a 400-line front and all the objectives aimed at were reached. Our troops remained in the enemy's trenches, which were badly damaged, for a period of one and a half hours. All his dugouts were methodically searched and blown in before returning. One German officer and fifty-seven men of other ranks were made prisoners.

The official statement from British Headquarters tonight reads:

> In successful raids during the night (Sunday) against the enemy's trenches west of Angres and east of Armentières we took a number of prisoners. The enemy this morning (Monday) exploded a camouflet south of St. Eloi. The damage was slight.
>
> There has been considerable artillery activity at intervals during the day along our front north of the Somme, where the enemy defenses and headquarters were systematically shelled by us. Much damage was done to the enemy defenses. Elsewhere the usual artillery activity continued, being most marked in the neighborhood of Ypres and also south of Armentieres, where we bombarded the buildings occupied by the enemy in the rear of his lines.

### Trench Raids on the French Front.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The War Office today issued the following statement regarding military operations on the French front:

> On the Avre, a surprise attack on one of our sentry posts northeast of Canny was repulsed by hand grenades.
>
> In the region of Roye one of our detachments penetrated, near the Amiens road, a trench of the enemy, the occupants of which fled after suffering some losses.
>
> On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the activity of the artillery was maintained at a rather lively rate in the region of Louvemont and Les Chambrettes.
>
> The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The bulletin issued by the War Office tonight follows:

> The day was relatively calm along the whole front.
>
> On the Somme front three German airplanes were brought down by our pilots on Dec. 24. The first machine fell in flames south of Epenancourt; the second crashed to the earth near Omiecourt; the third fell in the direction of Liencourt.
>
> On the night of Dec. 24-25, one of our air squadrons bombarded the enemy aviation ground at Vraignes, as well as ammunition depots at Athies, Ennemain and Mons-en-Chausse.

### Artillery Busy Near Wyschaete.

BERLIN, Dec. 25 (by Wireless to Sayville).—Last night was generally calm on the Franco-Belgian front, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement reads:

> There was an artillery duel of temporary severity in the Wyschaete sector. With the remaining armies the activity did not pass the usual measure. The night in most sectors was calm

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# FRENCH AND ITALIAN SHIPS FIGHT AUSTRIAN

### Two French Destroyers and an Italian Patrol Boat Hit in Sharp Engagement.

ROME, Dec. 25.—A naval engagement between French, Italian and Austrian warships in the Strait of Otranto is announced in an official statement issued by the Admiralty. The statement says:

"Several enemy ships attacked our patrol vessels in Otranto Channel, on the night of Dec. 23.

"French and Italian warships came to the rescue and the enemy fled under cover of darkness after a sharp engagement. What damages he suffered is unknown.

"Two French destroyers and one patrol boat were hit and slightly damaged."

---

# RAID BULGARIAN TRENCHES.

### British Also Report Bringing Down Two Aeroplanes in Macedonia.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The official British statement on operations on the Macedonian front, issued under Sunday's date, is as follows:

> On Saturday we raided an enemy position northwest of Seres, on the Struma front. Our aircraft successfully bombarded Xanthi station and an enemy transport column there. One enemy aeroplane was destroyed and a second brought down by our aeroplanes.

Today's official statement on the Macedonian operations reads:

> On the Doiran front we successfully raided the enemy's main line trenches between Lake Doiran and Doldzeli, inflicting serious loss and destroying several gun emplacements.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The War Office report or the progress of the Macedonian campaign says:

> A violent artillery struggle took place in the region north of Monastir.

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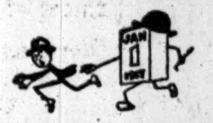

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**Tuxedo Coat to match $18.75**

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London tailors know how to fashion overcoats which appeal to the taste of well-dressed New Yorkers. Made of fabrics which possess warmth without undue weight, they come in single or double-breasted models with regular or raglan sleeves. Great Coats and Ulsters with belted backs.

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**Pleated Dinner Shirts,**—the Macy "Tuxedo," made in our own factory,—$1.98. We have other dress shirts in stock priced at 94c, $1.44, and $2.44,—shirts to suit all tastes and fit all sizes.

**Silk Evening Reefers,** in crochet or accordion weaves. Dress Ties, Collars, etc. Full Dress Stud Sets, Neckties, Hosiery, Shoes. In fact everything required in an evening outfit for a man of taste. Prices "Lowest-in-the-City."

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Men's dark or light Tan Mahogany Calf and Black Russia Calf Boots.
$8.50
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Men's Tan Russia Calfskin and Black Russia Calf; English lasts.
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| 22 Wraps | formerly $69.50 to $89.50 | now $55.00 |
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High-grade suits in straight line, ripple, semi-belted and sport effects, reproductions of most exclusive designs. At each price the selection of plain tailored and handsome fur-trimmed models is ample, and each suit is handsomely lined and warmly interlined.

**The Materials:**

*Velvet, Chiffon Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Poiret Twill, Wool Jersey, Velour, Gabardine, Cashmere Velour. Sizes range up to 50½ bust measure.*

An Offering of Unusual Importance Today

*Women's Beautiful Evening Gowns Greatly Reduced*

An opportune time to purchase at an exceptional price a charming gown for the New Year festivities. Included is a solid Sequin Dress from a design by "Paquin"; Sapphire Blue Princess Evening Gowns with opalescent trimming; Evening Gowns with Sequin trimming; Velvet Dresses with long trains; and most exquisite Tulle Evening Gowns embellished with Sequins.

| Former Prices | $59.50 | $89.50 | $100 | $125 | $135 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Reduced to** | **$45.00** | **$59.50** | **$69.50** | **$89.50** | **$95** |

*Also—A Special Offering of*

**Metallic Brocade or Metal Lace Evening Gowns, at $29.50**

A most charming advance Spring model, with fashionable draping at sides. Developed in Satin Brocade with silver threads combined with Tulle, over Metallic Cloth Lining. In the following colors:

*Shell Pink, Ciel Blue, Turquoise, Black, Purple, White.*

**Women's Afternoon Dresses at $18.50**

Fashioned of Crepe de Chine combined with Georgette Crepe, in the most-wanted light shades. *Fourth Floor*

Beginning at 9 A. M. Today

*Pre-Inventory Sale of Furs*

*Affording unusual latitude in selection of models and most important price economies*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Hudson Seal Coats,* with luxurious Skunk Collar and Seal Cuffs | $99.50 |
| *Hudson Seal Coats,* with full sweep skirt, 45 inches long | $89.50 |
| *Hudson Seal Coats,* in fashionable 40-inch model, lined with silk | $69.50 |
| *Hudson Seal Coats,* with large Skunk Collar and border | $142.50 |
| *Near Seal Coats,* (Coney), with beautiful Skunk Raccoon Collar and border | $74.50 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hudson Seal Muffs | $14.50 | Scarfs to match | $17.50 |
| Natural Raccoon Muffs | $10.00 | Scarfs to match | $11.50 |
| Skunk Muffs | $15.00 | Scarfs to match | $11.50 |
| Moleskin Muffs | $27.50 | Scarfs to match | $24.50 |
| Beaver Muffs | $19.50 | Scarfs to match | $22.50 |
| Dyed Raccoon Muffs | $12.50 | Scarfs to match | $11.50 |

(Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat.)

# NATION GETS ROSTER OF AMERICAN LEGION

### Members Numbering 24,000 Will Now Be at Disposal of the War Department.

### ORGANIZATION TO DISBAND

### Private Band of Patriotic Citizens Accomplishes Aim to Become Semi-Public Institution.

The American Legion, which was organized in February of 1915 to correlate information about men who were willing and able to serve the country in a military or technical capacity in time of war, will disband on the first of January, as its lists have been taken over by the Council of National Defense. This means that what began as a private organization of patriotic citizens—many of them former soldiers, sailors, or National Guardsmen—becomes a semi-public institution whose members are now at the disposal of the War Department, which can place them in the various reserve corps now under organization.

**Text of Letter Sent to Members.**

A letter on the subject sent by the Directors of the legion—Alexander M. White, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Arthur S. Hoffman, E. Ormonde Power, and Julien T. Davies, Jr.—to each of the members follows:

AMERICAN LEGION, INC.,
10 Bridge Street,
New York City.
Dec. 23, 1916.

To the Enrolled Members of the American Legion:

Your Board of Directors desires to inform you that, acting under the direction of the Secretary of War, (Hon. Newton D. Baker,) the records of the Legion, containing the names of nearly 24,000 members, classified by military and technical experience, have been turned over to the Council of National Defense, created by recent legislation. This action is the result of an extended correspondence with the War Department, and has been in fulfillment of the avowed purpose of the American Legion since its inception. Accordingly the Board of Directors have passed a resolution to disincorporate the American Legion on Jan. 1, 1917, and on and after that date the enrolled members are, of course, released from all obligation of promise of service or payment of dues.

Since the legion was formed, in February, 1915, the War Department and the Navy Department, as well as many officers in both services, have been acquainted with its plan and purpose, and in the case of the War Department with the progress of the work from time to time. There has been no question of the value of the legion's work to the National Government, (in any movement looking to adequate national security,) but in spite of continued correspondence the Government has taken no definite practical step to avail itself of these records until within the last few weeks. Without the sanction and assistance of the Government a civilian organization cannot hope to conduct enrollment work of this sort and it is the hope now of your Directors that the Government will make active use of the records surrendered to them. We have requested the Chairman of the Council for National Defense, (the Secretary of War,) to communicate with each enrolled member of the American Legion, in order that his willingness to render service, as expressed by his legion membership, can be made use of by the Government, through the Officers' Reserve Corps or Enlisted Men's Reserve Corps or in such other ways as the Council for National Defense may devise.

Members desiring to render further individual service may well consider joining the American Red Cross, which seeks to increase its membership largely throughout the country and which is formally recognized by act of Congress. The dues are $1 yearly. Correspondence on this matter should be addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to the local chapter in your territory.

The work of the legion could not have been accomplished but for the financial support of one generous and patriotic citizen not a member of the board, whose identity the Directors are not at liberty to disclose.

AMERICAN LEGION, INC.,
The Board of Directors.

**Legion Suggested by Adventurer.**

The idea of the American Legion started with a letter written by E. D. Cook, an American adventurer in Costa Rica, to a New York magazine shortly after the war began. The writer suggested a sort of reserve of adventurers, so that men used to the rough-and-ready life would be able, in the event of war involving the United States, to get together into an organization which would not be handicapped by a percentage of men in poor physical condition or without experience in taking care of themselves.

Ever since its formation the Directors of the legion have been working for the War Department's recognition, which has now been granted. Only one call has been made on the reserve lists of the legion, and that was a hurry request for a hundred chauffeurs during the mobilization on the Mexican border, when motor trucks were being shipped to the front faster than drivers could be found to man them. Telegrams were sent to 100 men listed as capable automobile drivers on the legion's rolls, and 99 of them promptly went to the front and into the service.

---

# B. Altman & Co.

Special Values are now being offered in

## Velveteen Dresses

at $22.50, $27.50 & $38.00

and

## Black Chiffon Velvet Dresses

at $68.00

## Women's Tailored Suits

FOR STREET AND SPORTS WEAR

will be placed on sale to-day at the
extraordinarily reduced prices of

$12.50, $18.50, $28.50 & $38.00

(sizes 34 to 44)

Further Price Reductions in

## Women's Coats & Wraps

will go into effect to-day, offering
a remarkable opportunity for
economical purchasing

(All the above Dep'ts are on the Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

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CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING BILLS RENDERED FEB. 1

# J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Begin today, their

## MID-WINTER SALES

IN GOWNS·WRAPS·SVITS
COATS·BLOVSES·MILLINERY
AND FVRS

AT VERY GREAT
REDUCTIONS

---

# Gimbel Brothers After-Holiday Clearances—Big Reductions

32nd ST.–BROADWAY–33rd ST.

THE annual stock adjustment after Christmas, in which we put the desire to reduce stocks ahead of profit-making. Today is featured apparel for Men, Women and Children at remarkable prices, considering the general advance all around.

Thursday we will feature rugs, carpets, furniture, china and glassware, upholstery, etc. The entire store shares in this event.

## Women's Coats

*Formerly $17.50 to $90*

**NOW $9.75 to $42.50**

The combined Clearance Sales of our own stocks and that of a famous manufacturer.

$17.50 to $50 Coats. Now $9.75, $12.75, $18.75, $29.75.

$65 to $90 Coats. Now $42.50.

Materials include Bolivia cloth, Velour cloth, Velour de Nord, Broadcloth, Velvets, Plushes, Wool Plush, Caracul cloth, mixtures and novelties.

Unlined, half-lined and lined throughout.

Some coats are handsomely trimmed with furs.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Embroideries

*Formerly 10c to $4.50*

**NOW 5c to $3**

10c to $4.50 a length Embroidered Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings and All-Overs, at 5c to $3 a length.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

## Separate Skirts for Women

*Formerly $4.50 to $18.75*

**NOW $3.95 to $10.75**

$4.50 to $5.75 skirts of corduroy, black or navy blue serges, plaids, checks, black or navy blue poplins in Dress or Sports models, for $3.95.

$6.75 to $9.75 skirts, mixtures, checks, tweeds, black and navy blue serges and poplins. Plain and pleated models, for $5.

$10.75 to $12.75 skirts, novelty plaids and stripes for Sports and Dress wear. Black and navy blue serges and poplins and a few Satin and Taffeta models, for $8.75.

$14.75 to $18.75 skirts, Silks, Satins or Taffetas in plain colors and a variety of plaids and stripes, $10.75.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Young Women's Winter Coats

*Formerly $35 to $59.50*

**NOW $25 to $35**

$55 to $59.50 Broadcloth and Velour Coats, richly fur-trimmed; blue, brown and green. Now $35.

$42.50 Black Velour de Nord Coats, full lined. Now $29.50.

$35 to $39.50 Wool Velour and Broadcloth Coats. Now $25.

Sizes 14 to 20 years.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Girls' Winter Coats

*Formerly $10 to $25*

**NOW $7.50 to $16.50**

$20 to $25 Broadcloth, Velvet, Corduroy and Wool Velour Coats, fully lined, some trimmed with fur, others in tailored effects. Blue, brown, green and Burgundy. Sizes 6 to 12 years. Now $16.50.

$16.50 Velveteen Coats, with collars and cuffs of fur; black and blue. Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. Now $10.

$10 Winter Coats of Cheviots and mixtures, $7.50.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Women's Neckwear

*Formerly $1 to $1.75*

**NOW 50c to $1**

Oddments of $1 to $1.75 Collars, Vestees, Guimpes in organdies, nets and Georgette crepes. Now 50c to $1

GIMBELS—Main Floor

*Winter Clearance*

*of*

## Gimbel Millinery

GIMBEL Millinery Clearances are famous, and women wait for them as the greatest event of the Clearance season.

Only Four Times a Year—(in our Four Clearance Sales)—are the prices of our hats reduced.

The listed prices are significant of what this Sale means.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $35 | and $38 | Hats at $22.50 |
| $25 | and $28 | Hats at $18.50 |
| $18.50 | to $22.50 | Hats at $15 |
| $15 | and $16.50 | Hats at $10 |
| $10 | and $12.75 | Hats at $7.50 |
| $6.75 | and $8.75 | Hats at $5 |
| $5 | | Hats at $2.50 |

Most of these hats are direct copies or adaptations of Paris hats, and many of them are made of the finest of Imported Materials.

*Clearance Days — Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.*

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Women's Suits

*Formerly $15 to $195*

**NOW $10 to $160**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $15 | to $25 | Suits for $10. |
| $25 | to $29.50 | Suits for $15. |
| $32.50 | to $45 | Suits for $25. |
| $35 | to $47.50 | Suits for $29.50 |
| $45 | to $195 | Suits for $35 to $160. |

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Women's Fur Coats

*$95 to $595*

**$75 to $495**

$245 to $395 Moleskin Coats, trimmed with Wolf, Skunk or Cross Fox, now $182, $242, and $265.

$245 to $325 handsome flat-skin Caracul Coats, now $195 and $250.

$110 Arctic Seal (French dyed Coney) Coats with large collar and border of dyed Skunk Opossum, now $85.

$450 and $595 Mink Coats, now $395 and $495.

$135 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats trimmed with Skunk cuffs and hem border and on collar, now $119.50.

$169 to $195 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, trimmed with Skunk, now $145 and $175.

$95 to $195 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) self-trimmed, now $75, $145, and $175.

### FUR AUTOMOBILE COATS

| | |
|---|---|
| $245 Australian Opossum Coats, | $185 |
| $250 Leopard Skin Coats, | $150 |
| $250 Squirrel Coats, | $195 |
| $197.50 Natural Muskrat Coats, | $125 |
| $150 Civet Cat Coats, | $125 |
| $145 Muskrat and Seal Coats, | $95 |

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Children's Dresses

*Formerly $1.95 to $8.50*

**NOW $1 to $5.95**

Sizes 2 to 6 years. In white lawn, trimmed with laces, embroideries and ribbons. Slightly crumpled from handling.

GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

*Year-End Sale of Men's Clothes. All Men's Winter*

## Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters that were $25 at $16.50

An event thousands of men look forward to annually. This year the attractions are unusually good, considering the rise in prices on all merchandise. Do not fail to come and see.

### Men's Winter Overcoats, $16.50

All Former $25 Values

*The Chesterfield models, full satin lined.*
*The Belted Back models, quarter satin lined.*
*The Pinch Back model, quarter satin lined.*
*The Semi-Fitted model, Velvet Collar, quarter satin lined.*
*The Double-Breasted model, Velvet Collar, quarter satin lined; serge lined.*
*The Plain Blue or Black Kersey Cloth, Velvet Collar.*

Fabrics of Heavy Winter Weight, Plain Black Oxford Greys, Brown, Green, Blue, Plaid effects. Fancy mixtures. Mostly Velvet Collars, other plain collars.

### Men's Winter Suits, $16.50

All Former $25 Values

*The Regular Sack Model.*
*The Double Breasted Model.*
*The Pinch Back Model.*
*The English Soft Roll Model.*

Mostly full lined, some ½ lined, some ¼ lined. Colors of Plain Black, Plain Blue Serge, Plain Oxford Grey, Plain Brown, Blue and Black striped, Brown striped checks, and plaids and fancy mixtures. The season's latest materials. Unfinished worsted, Cassimere worsted. Strictly all wool and tailored our own way; not made for a sale, but our own regular stock.

### Men's Winter Ulsters, $16.50

All Former $25 Values

Oxford Grey only. Made of real heavy Irish Frieze, 50 inches long, with large collar. Will keep you warm in the worst snowy weather.

(An added feature this year)

**Men's Rain Coats, $16.50—The former $25 Values**

A clearance of Boy's Norfolk Suits, Boy's Winter Overcoats, Boy's Mackinaws—all sizes. See them—$5.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

## Women's Dresses

*Formerly $13.50 to $29.50*

**NOW $10 to $19.75**

All this season's desirable materials represented, including Serges, Wool Jerseys, Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine and combinations of Serge and Satin.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $13.50 | to $18 | Dresses for $10 |
| $18.75 | to $22.50 | Dresses for $15 |
| $25 | to $29.50 | Dresses for $19.75 |

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Young Women's Suits and Dresses

*Formerly $25 to $40*

**NOW $15 and $20**

$32.50 to $40 Wool Velour Suits, with collars and cuffs of raccoon or other furs. Now $20.

Young Women's $25 to $28.50 Serge Dresses, $15. Many pretty styles at $15.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Women's Sweaters

*Formerly $5 to $9.75*

**NOW $3.95 to $7.50**

$5 Sweaters—Pure Worsted mannish models. Fancy Worsted, belted models in high colors and color combinations. Now $3.95.

$5.75 Sweaters—Shetland, Angora, Pure Worsted novelty styles, high colors and combinations of colors included, now $4.75.

$9.75 Sweaters—Jerseys, Worsted, Novelty Sweaters, Milanese Silks, now $7.50.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Fur Neckwear

*Formerly $29.50 to $125*

**NOW $12.50 to $65**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $125 | Mink Scarf, 6 animals, now | $52.50 |
| $95 | Mink Collar, 6 animals, now | $65. |
| $65 | Mink Collar, now | $39.50 |
| $85 | Mink Cape-collar, 10 tails, | $59.50 |
| $45 | Mink Neckpiece, | $25. |
| $39.50 | Pointed Fox, double animal scarf, now | $25. |
| $45 | Black Fox Stole, now | $29.50 |
| $60 | Persian Lamb Collar, now | $39.50 |
| $29.50 | to $42 Ermine Neckwear in small neckpieces, now | $12.50 to $22. |

GIMBELS—Third Floor

## Umbrellas

**$5 and $3.85**

Men's and Women's Umbrellas covered with good quality silk, various handles to choose from. $5

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, sturdy frames covered with silk or yarn dye taffeta. $3.85

GIMBELS—Main Floor

## Men's Hats at $1.85 Boys' Hats $1.50 and $1.95

480 soft felts in all the new colors and styles.

635 derby hats in black; light weight and flexible.

Good values; there are many of our higher-priced hats in the lot for this disposal.

**Boys' Dress Hats at $1.95**

Plushes, velvets and cloth velours. Not all sizes in every style, but all sizes in the assortment.

**"Peter Rabbit" Hats for Lads at $1.50**

A well-made felt hat in all colors; the best value in boys' hats in New York.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

**We Are Proud**

of the position of confidence we hold with so many lawyers and brokers. Their responsibility to you, the client, is so great that it is correspondingly gratifying to find them, selecting for safe deposit facilities the vaults of

**The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company**
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

**Clear Your Complexion While You Sleep**

On retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing a few minutes with Soap. Rinse with tepid water. The cleansing, soothing influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night. It may be repeated on rising. No beauty doctor can do more for your skin and complexion than Cuticura Soap, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then. They are really ideal because so delicate, so creamy and so fragrant. Nothing coarse or vulgar about Cuticura. You can buy Cuticura anywhere or can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston.

**For Tired, Aching Perspiring Feet.**

After all, no amount of special treatment or washes gives quite such speedy relief to tender, tired, aching and perspiring feet as a simple bath with Resinol Soap and hot water.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Ten cents a copy; $5 a year. —Advt.

# JEWS TO DEMAND A WORLD EQUALITY

### American Congress Will Meet in Washington, Probably Before May 1.

### 51 ORGANIZATIONS UNITE

### 3,000,000 Members Here to Work for Freedom of Their Brethren After the War.

The American Jewish Congress to demand equal rights for Jews in all lands will meet at Washington, D. C., probably before May 1, 1917. This was decided at a gathering at the Hotel Savoy yesterday of representatives of fifty-one national organizations, with a membership of 3,000,000 in the United States. It marked what was regarded as one of the most notable steps toward the emancipation of the race undertaken in many generations.

Delegates from more than 100 cities, many of them of national reputation, Judges, former Ambassadors, financiers, lawyers, and business men participated in the deliberations. Nathan Straus was elected Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Organization, after Louis Marshall of New York and Adolph Kraus of Chicago had retired from the contest for that honor, when it became apparent that neither of them could command the undivided support of the delegates.

The movement to hold a congress to demand the removal of civil and political disabilities imposed on Jews has been one of the most widely debated movements in the history of the Jews of the nation, and developed sharp divisions of opinion. Mr. Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, and others in the American Jewish Committee originally opposed the idea of a congress and were members of one group. Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, Judge Hugo Pam of the Superior Court of Chicago, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and others were in favor of a congress from the beginning and constituted another group. Mr. Kraus belonged to neither of these factions, but represented still a third group, the consolidation of which it was thought might further complicate matters. All of these conflicting interests coming to the surface during the discussion yesterday and last evening, and there being some danger that the entire movement might be jeopardized, both Mr. Kraus and Mr. Marshall withdrew.

"The issues involved are more important than any man," said Mr. Marshall in an impassioned speech. "Doubtless there are some who have differed with me in the past on some important matters in connection with the Congress, but I shall never permit myself to be separated from Jewish affairs. I shall continue to labor in the blessed cause of distributing relief to the Jewish people of all lands, and neither argument, persecution, nor even force, will ever prevent me from going ahead with this work."

It had originally been intended that the delegates should fix the exact date for the gathering, but this was abandoned largely because of the uncertain duration of the war. All of the delegates admitted that the terms upon which hostilities were ended, and possible new boundaries and political conditions, would have an important bearing on the social and economic problems to be discussed and they did not want to complicate these by premature action.

"It might very well be," said Mr. Straus, "that very important reasons may arise why the congress should not be held before May 1, and in that event some method should be devised to enable the committee in charge to make a change. I very earnestly suggest that provision for such a contingency be made."

At the suggestion of Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Chicago it was then decided to leave the date to the discretion of an Administrative Committee which could, by a two-thirds vote, recommend to the General Organization Committee that the congress be postponed until after May 1. Bernard J. Richards was unanimously elected Secretary of this latter committee.

One of the important subjects to be considered by the congress will be the economic reconstruction of Jewish communities in the war zones. This had been one of the points most vigorously debated because of the possible relation of the congress to three great Jewish organizations which already have distributed $6,500,000 among war sufferers, and which recently entered on a campaign to raise $10,000,000 more.

Mr. Marshall, who as head of the important relief committees has been prominent in collecting and distributing money, contended that the congress should work either with or through these three relief committees, but the majority of the delegates refused to commit the national gathering to any program.

A stormy debate preceded this refusal, and Mr. Marshall hotly defended the relief committees and the work they were doing. He argued that a refusal by the delegates to pledge themselves to a working agreement with the three relief committees might be considered a reflection on the latter's work and an undeserved rebuke to the philanthropic men identified with them. He reminded those present that the congress was not to be a permanent organization, and that it could, therefore, not create permanent relief agencies of its own.

The feeling aroused by this debate brought a speech of caution from Mr. Morgenthau, who presided for a time during the voting.

"Unless you reconcile your differences and present a solid front," he told the delegates, "your congress will be ineffectual and accomplish nothing."

Dr. Wise took a prominent part in the debate, and expressed regret over the fact that Jews frequently provided the issues upon which they were attacked by others. Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, Dr. Judah L. Magnes and Judge Samuel Alschuler also effectively aided in restoring harmony.

## APPEAL TO JEWISH WOMEN.

### Proclamation Committee Asks Assistance in Saving Lives.

"A life for a life" is the slogan, it was announced yesterday, of the Women's Proclamation Committee in its campaign to assist other organizations in raising $10,000,000 before the end of 1917 for the relief of Jews suffering from the war. The interpretation of the cry is that prosperous, protected lives in America shall save pauperized, persecuted lives in Europe and Asia.

Specifically, the Women's Committee has appealed to every Jewish woman in America to save a life threatened in any way by the war. The committee, it was explained, realized that there were some women here who had difficulty in preserving their own lives, but it hopes that for every such woman unable to help them, another woman of more means will save two lives abroad.

Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Chairman of the Proclamation Committee, said that the appeal had gone out through the fifty young women who acted as ushers in Carnegie Hall on Thursday night, when the first $3,000,000 of the $10,000,000 was contributed and pledged. Each of these young women has begun an endless chain of contributors similar to that started by each of the Vice Presidents of the Joint Distribution Committee. Already, said Mrs. Elkeles, contributions had begun to come in from this effort.

The officers of the various committees co-operating in the raising of the fund were in consultation yesterday, and reported gratifying work by their several organizations. They were especially interested in the receipts due to the appeal made recently for special offerings in commemoration of the feast of Chanuka, which is now going on.

The offering of this season was asked for by the Central Committee, which reported yesterday that the response had been beyond expectations. Stanley Bero, manager of the committee, said that the amount received had not been tabulated, and that not all of the contributions were in, as the letter of appeal was sent out only a few days ago and many of the congregations addressed were on the Pacific Coast and in Alaska and Cuba.

The campaign committee in charge of raising the $10,000,000 will begin today an intensive canvass of the entire country.

## SAVED 700 IN CRASH AT SEA.

### Commander McNeill Then Took Cruiser Stern First to Harbor.

Commander Samuel J. McNeill of the British auxiliary cruiser Reindeer who was well known to American travelers as the Staff Captain of the Cunarder Mauretania, has been commended by the Admiralty for his skill and seamanship in saving the lives of 700 soldiers after a collision in the English Channel recently.

The Reindeer, which is a new turbine steamship with a speed of twenty-two knots, was steaming up the channel without lights and ran into a troop ship bound from Southampton to Havre. In spite of the rough sea, Commander McNeill lowered his boats and liferafts and with the aid of some of the boats from the sinking transport he managed to save every man on board before she went under.

The bows of the Reindeer were stove in up to the forward bulkhead, but by lowering heavy canvass sails over the hole to check the inflow of water, the Commander managed to make the harbor safely by steaming stern first.

## ARGENTINA'S CROPS POOR.

### One-Half of Last Year's Output, Is Rome Institute's Estimate.

ROME, Dec. 24, (via Paris.)—The International Institute of Agriculture's harvest estimates continue to indicate poor world crops. It is now able for the first time, through new reports just received, to forecast the wheat production of Argentina. The Argentine wheat crop is estimated at 70,000,000 bushels, one-half that of last year.

Australia's wheat crop is estimated at 135,000,000 bushels, which is 4 per cent. better than the yearly average.

For the world's eighteen most important countries, including the United States, Canada, British India, Japan, and all Europe, the estimated total wheat crop is placed by the institute at 2,500,000,000 bushels, which is 25 per cent. less than last year.

## WARNS AGAINST 'WILDCATS.'

### Engineering and Mining Journal Finds Them Unusually Numerous.

A warning to the public against an unusually prolific breed of "wildcats" is printed in the current issue of The Engineering and Mining Journal. It says that the general prosperity has brought forward many a typographically tempting "opportunity" for getting rich over night in mining properties, and continues in part:

"As one glances over the advertisements in the daily press of today he will notice numerous announcements of new or recent issues of mining stock. The experienced mining investor may not even see these, but they are read by hundreds of persons of small means who want to know a little more and who write to the broker or vender of the stock for the further information that he is glad to send 'gratuitously.' We have read with some interest and much disgust many sheets of this 'gratuitous' literature during the last month, and we confess our inability to tag properly all the fakes and all the legitimate undertakings.

"To one accustomed to reading mining literature, straightforward statements of facts, as to conditions, yield, or prospects, make a favorable impression, but a decidedly unfavorable impression is produced when one observes the extravagant use of adjectives, 'beliefs,' 'expectations,' 'predictions,' and 'possibilities,' with liberal reference to 'the fortunes obtained from adjoining properties.' While we say we cannot pick all the fakes, we believe that the literature purporting to describe them will, on its face, nine times out of ten stamp the wildcat with its proper brand, as it will also mark the legitimate type of mining venture."

### Economy Committee in Portugal.

LISBON, Dec. 25, (via Paris.)—The Cabinet has decided to create a war committee and a public economy committee. Both bodies will have extensive powers.

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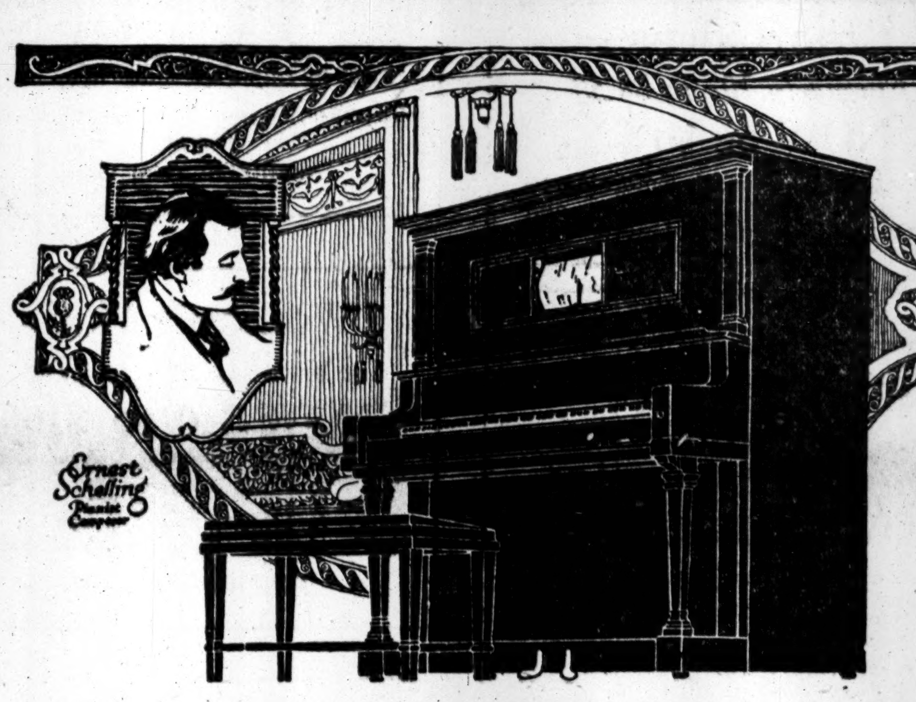

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# FEDERAL RESERVE HAS LONDON AGENT

### Bank of England Named Correspondent of New York Bank and Other Members.

### WILL CHECK GOLD IMPORTS

### New Arrangement Expected to Have Far-reaching Results in Booming Trade.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, has appointed the Bank of England as its agent and correspondent to buy, sell, and collect bills of exchange. This action is sanctioned by the last clause of Section 14 of the Federal Reserve act, which describes the authorized functions of the Federal Reserve banks in open market transactions. The effect of it will be to relieve the existing situation in meeting the requirements of the largest foreign trade the United States has ever had, and will facilitate enormously the mechanism of foreign exchange. One of the first things accomplished will be to substitute bank paper for gold, and the flow of that instrument of exchange to this country will be restrained and controlled.

The scope of this arrangement is practically boundless and the establishment of it is one of the most important financial events of the war period. It was said tonight by those having knowledge of the view of the board that it indicated strongly what could not possibly have been stated in another way so convincingly, that the recent action of the Federal Reserve Board in cautioning member banks of the Federal Reserve system against discounting too generously the foreign treasury notes which had begun to appear in our banks in large volume was purely a banking matter. The Reserve Board was apprehensive that placing such a large amount of these notes in American banks, with the almost unavoidable prospect that they would not be paid at the end of the discount period and that successive discounts would ensue, would eventually force such paper into the form of a permanent investment with the inevitable result that the liquid character of our currency would be seriously affected. There was no question of the credit of the countries whose notes were thus made the subject of a warning. The action of the Reserve Board shows that there was no prejudice against any particular country, and that in the proper way in the method provided by our banking laws the flow of exchange can proceed naturally without let or hindrance.

The statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board tonight follows:

"The Federal Reserve Board has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to appoint as one of its foreign correspondents and agents the Bank of England of London, England, under the terms of the Federal Reserve act.

"Section 14 of the act permits any Federal Reserve Bank, 'with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents, and establish agencies in such countries wheresoever it may deem best for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting bills of exchange and to buy and sell, with or without its indorsement, through such correspondents or agents bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions,' so that a broad field of operations is possible under it.

"In granting the authority to establish the agency the board has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to maintain accounts either for or with the Bank of England, so that operations both in England and in the United States are possible.

"Other Federal Reserve banks may participate in the agency relationship with the Bank of England upon the same terms and conditions that will govern the Federal Reserve Bank of New York if they so desire."

The Reserve Board has had this move in the matter of foreign exchange under consideration for several weeks. In fact, it was under discussion when the statement against foreign treasury notes was issued. It will be necessary from time to time for the board to make regulations to meet exigencies that may arise as the tremendous volume of exchanges possible under the new arrangement gets into motion. For the present the open market regulations by the Reserve Board will apply. The Bank of England, as the agent of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, for one thing, will be required to keep advised of the business standing of acceptors whose paper is taken by the Bank, and the New York bank will depend on the Bank of England, which will be responsible in the premises. The bills of exchange which the agent bank will buy must not be such as have been issued for carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investments. Such bills must not be these of which the proceeds have been used in fixed investments such as land, buildings, and machinery, or for any speculative investment. Bills eligible for purchase must be those that have been accepted by the drawee prior to purchase, unless accompanied by warehouse, terminal, or shipping vouchers conveying or securing title.

There is no telling how great the volume of exchange to be developed under this new arrangement will be. The Reserve Board has attempted to discuss this phase of the matter without result. It is sure to be very large, probably running up into hundreds of millions monthly. The authorized capital of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is $20,000,000, one-half of which is paid up. Naturally the volume of business likely to be undertaken by the new arrangement will be out of all proportion to the resources of the New York Reserve Bank at this time. The success of the new arrangement depends more or less on the manner in which member banks share in the proposed business of buying and selling war bills of exchange. That is a leg of the business yet to be tried out.

It is expected that the profit of the proposed system of exchange will, in a steady and growing measure, attract attention from the investment market where just now there is some hesitation owing to the embarrassments that attend floating war bonds after war debts have been piled mountain high.

# TWO DIE IN FIRE AT CHRISTMAS PARTY

Continued from Page 1.

instead of toward the front of the building, where he knew his wife had been with the other women.

An ambulance had been summoned from the Kings County Hospital, and Dr. Herbert Langer of 102 Linden Avenue was called. The physician saw at a glance that both men were dead.

Mr. Buckley's son and wife and Mrs. Welch were prostrated by grief, and the guests who had come to take part in the festivities of a Christmas party divided into groups and took up the task of giving what comfort they could. The house was wrecked, and only the bare framework of the upper floors remained when the flames were extinguished.

The Buckley home was about 200 feet east of Flatbush Avenue in a section of Flatbush where many beautiful residences have been erected. Mr. Buckley, a retired builder, had been prominently known for years. Mr. Welch, who was 58 years old, lived at 255 Hawthorne Street. He was a manufacturer of furnaces.

Mrs. Buckley was taken to the home of friends last night and it was said her condition was serious. She was burned about the hands and was suffering from the shock.

# COL. AMES FIGHTS A BURGLAR IN HOME

### Returns from a Christmas Dinner to Find Intruder, Whom He Grapples.

### BOTH ROLL DOWNSTAIRS

### Flight from West End Avenue House Ends with the Capture of a Suspect.

Colonel Louis Annin Ames, President and Treasurer of Annin & Co. of 99 Fulton Street and an officer in a number of other corporations, battled with a burglar last night in his home at 622 West End Avenue. During the fight, which took place in the dark, both fell downstairs, and the intruder fled.

Shortly before midnight the police captured John Smoley, 22 years old, of 222 West 111th Street, who said he was a jewelry salesman, and locked him up at headquarters, charged with burglary.

Colonel Ames, with his wife, two children, and brother-in-law, Dwight Crowell, dined out last night, and when they returned a light was seen in the home. Colonel Ames directed Mr. Crowell to remain with his family while he investigated.

Before he saw the intruder Colonel Ames had shouted an inquiry at him. To his surprise the man answered, "Mr. Powell lives here!" and a second later Colonel Ames flung open the door and was in the room with the intruder. There he saw a short, heavily-built stranger with a candle in his hand. The man came toward him, putting out his left hand. Colonel Ames caught his wrist, the candle went out and the man jumped at him.

Then started a furious struggle. Colonel Ames is of heavy build, but he found his opponent active and wiry. They fought over the room and Colonel Ames forced the man into the hall. When they had struggled toward the head of the wide stairs both slipped and plunged down. Colonel Ames landed on top and pinioned the man beneath him.

Mr. Crowell jumped from the car and rushed to his brother-in-law's assistance, but the man slipped away and dashed west through Ninetieth Street. Passersby joined in the chase, but the man disappeared.

Policeman O'Connell of the West 100th Street Station and Detective Conklin of the Fourth Branch Bureau ran to the scene and a passerby told them that he had seen a man hiding in the basement of 316 West Ninety-first Street. Then Jerome Lawlor of 217 West Ninetieth Street joined the policeman and found the man, Smoley. Smoley struck at Lawlor, and Lawlor knocked him down.

After a struggle Smoley was taken to Colonel Ames's home, where the latter said he thought Smoley was the man with whom he had fought.

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Where Beauty Lingers

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¶ For it is not the Furniture alone that makes it so profitable a place of pilgrimage—famous as are the Hampton fac-similes of the rarest of time-mellowed furniture of olden times—but the things which give to that Furniture the most harmonious of settings, helping each piece to express its individual personality.

¶ Thus here may be found, not only the plenishings for Dining Room, Living Room or Sleeping Apartments, but, mingled with them, the most delightful of Lamps, fashioned of Oriental porcelains or of wrought metal, Desk embellishments of gold-tooled leather, rich Embroideries and quaint Majolicas all of which add the last touches of distinction and taste to the well-arranged Room.

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# *THREE MEN ARE KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE MISHAP*

## *Train Crashes Into Motorists on Long Island and Truck Crushes Another Car.*

Having disregarded the warning bell which was sounding at the crossing, two men were killed last night and a third was seriously injured by a train which ran down their auto at Sayville, Long Island. Adolph Gulle of Sayville and his son Walter were thrown from the auto when the train hit it and their bodies were found beside the track. The injured man whose name was not ascertained was taken to the Gulle home after the accident. He was unconscious and was not expected to live.

Railroad officials said that in their opinion the autoists attempted to cross in front of the train which was not running at high speed.

William Gleitzmann of 152 South Thirteenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, went for a ride along the Boston Post Road near New Rochelle last night in a motor car which he had purchased from Frank De Witt of Stevens Avenue, East Orange, N. J., as a Christmas present for his wife. With Gleitzmann was his father, Alban Gleitzmann, De Witt, and Frank Shaw and George Minspall of Mount Vernon.

An automobile truck loomed up in the roadway and De Witt, who was at the wheel, attempted to pass it. The motor truck turned at that moment and crushed the auto against the curb. De Witt was thrown beneath the wheels of the truck and killed. The others escaped with severe bruises.

# AUTO CRASH KILLS GUEST.

## Car Is Overturned in New Jersey and Syracuse Man Is Killed.

BOONTON, N. J., Dec. 25.—By the overturning of an automobile in which he was riding with his friend, Harry A. Foote of Split Rock, Fred Johnson of Syracuse, aged 35 years, was instantly killed early today. Foote, who was driving the automobile, was injured. Johnson was a guest at Foote's home at Split Rock, about six miles from Boonton, for Christmas.

The automobile was traveling rapidly, when it grazed an embankment at the side of the road and tumbled over.

Steven Warnick, 50 years old, of 25 Passaic Avenue, was struck and killed last evening by an automobile in Newark at Market Street, near Adams Street. His skull was crushed. The machine, in which were three young men, then sped away.

# VANDERBILT AUTO WRECKED

## W. K.'s Chauffeur Arrested and Taxi Rams Cornelius's Car.

A large automobile, said by the police to belong to William K. Vanderbilt of 660 Fifth Avenue, collided with a small motor containing four passengers at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street last night, demolishing the car and painfully injuring all of its occupants. They were Morris Sherlowitz of 37 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers; his wife, Anna, and their two children, Philip and Alice. All were removed to Polyclinic Hospital for treatment.

James Nimmo, the chauffeur of the large auto, who said he was 25 years old and lived at 147 West 101st Street, was arrested on charges of intoxication, driving without a chauffeur's license, and felonious assault. The automobile in his charge was not carrying any one besides himself when it ran into the small car. He had not been bailed out up to an early hour.

James Miller, a chauffeur of 614 West Fourteenth Street, became unconscious as he was driving a taxicab up Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-third Street, late last night. As Miller's hands fell from the steering wheel the taxi shot across the street and into two automobiles standing in front of the home of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, at 677 Fifth Avenue. One of the machines was owned by Colonel Vanderbilt. The taxi ripped the gas tank from the car and scraped off much paint. The other machine was owned by Robert Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street. It lost a mudguard. Miller was treated by physicians from Flower Hospital and sent home.

# PUT MAIL IN A FIREBOX.

## Greek's Innocent Mistake Made It a Memorable Christmas for Him.

Letters for Greece in the wrong box brought a fire engine and a ladder truck on the run to Catharine and Madison Streets last night. Meanwhile Captain Mahoney and Policeman Williamson of the Oak Street station had arrested the innocent cause of the trouble, Peter Tadinitian, a Greek, of 350 West 141st Street. He had come to the corner with a parcel of letters for friends in Greece and had seen two boxes on opposite sides of the street. One was green and the other, marked "Fire Alarm," was bright red.

Peter couldn't read English and asked a passerby which was the mail box. The passerby, taking in the situation, pointed to the red one, the Greek pulled the alarm door open, inserted the letters and a fire signal was flashed out.

The police were about to lead him to the station when he told his story in broken English. The letters were found inside, and Captain Mahoney, saying "Well, it's Christmas night," let Peter go.

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So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case today from your grocer or druggist? Served at hotels, clubs and restaurants. Remember the money back guarantee.—Advt.

# RIGHT AND JUSTICE MORE THAN PEACE

## The Rev. Dr. Manning's Christmas Sermon on the New Pacifism.

## CRIMES AGAINST BELGIUM

## He Asks If We Are to Speak Equal Words of Friendship to the Wronged and Wrongdoer.

America's duty as a peace-loving nation is not alone to sound belligerents and neutrals of the world with a view to ending the war, but to take an active part in avenging the "crimes against Belgium," according to the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church. In his Christmas sermon yesterday morning, pacifists of extreme tendencies were condemned by Dr. Manning, who, drawing an analogy with the life of Jesus, preached that true peace means a militant spirit for righteousness as well as an absence from wrongdoing. The sermon touched directly upon President Wilson's recent peace note and upon Germany's course in Belgium.

"This is the day which above all others speaks to us of peace," said Dr. Manning. "It is the blessed birthday of the Son of God. Christmas speaks to men everywhere of kindness and brotherliness and good-will. He who was born in the stable at Bethlehem came into this world to bring peace, but He did not come for this alone. He came also to establish righteousness. We seem today to be in danger of forgetting this. The Bible never forgets it. From end to end the message of the Bible is that there can be no peace without righteousness and no righteousness without reconciliation with God.

"The fact on which the Bible forever insists is that peace between man and God cannot be secured by merely ignoring sin, or disregarding it, or making light of it, but only by overcoming it and being set free from it.

"The ultra pacifist doctrine of which we hear much today is based on a misconception of the Gospel and of the teaching of our Lord. The God in whom we believe and whom Jesus Christ reveals to us is not a God only of gentleness and love. He is also a God of wrath who condemns evil, who requires righteousness, and who punishes sin.

"Men have been misled by the preaching of a false and soft Gospel of love without justice, of peace without righteousness, of salvation without the Cross. If we had kept before men the full vision of the Lord Jesus Christ as merciful Saviour, and also as righteous Judge, we should hear less of the mistaken and harmful teaching that the use of force is never justified; that no wrong is to be forcibly repressed; that everything relating to military service is evil and un-Christian, and that peace is to be desired at any price.

### Crimes Against Belgium.

"Every true Christian believes in and desires peace. But there are things which, without death to our souls, we cannot sacrifice for the sake of peace. Right and truth and justice are far greater things, and they are the only foundation on which true and lasting peace can rest.

"Our Government has just spoken to all the world of peace. But is America to speak no word for righteousness? Crimes without precedent have been committed openly before the world. The unspeakable deeds in Belgium and elsewhere are going on day by day. There has been no cessation of these wrongs, no apology, no change of attitude.

"Have we no conscience in regard to these things? Are we to speak words of equal approval and friendship both to the wronged and to the wrongdoer; to those who are forcing people into slavery and those who are fighting to set them free?

"Is this in accordance with the principles and teachings of Jesus Christ? I say that, however well intentioned, it is false both to the principles of the Gospel and to our ideals as Americans. It is not just. It makes light of the difference between right and wrong and puts our country in a position in which we must grieve to see her stand.

"The call which this Christmas gives to us, and which our nation needs at the present time, is the call to follow Him who counted not His life dear unto Himself, to give our sympathy and our moral support fearlessly to the right, to care even more for righteousness and justice than for peace, to lift up, not a voice of cold and formal protest, but a voice of burning moral indignation and of righteous wrath against wrongs which cry out for the judgment of God and for the condemnation of mankind.

### Must Defend the Oppressed.

"This is the Christmas message to us, both as Christians and as Americans. We owe it to the world to say plainly what we think of these things. We owe it to the wronged, to the wrongdoer, to those who are struggling for the right, to ourselves, and to the God of righteousness, in whom we believe.

"It was that true and virile American, James Russell Lowell, who wrote:

> Never land long lease of empire won
> Whose sons sate silent when base deeds
> were done.

"We all long with our whole hearts to see peace restored to the world, but if peace is to be worth having it must be peace with righteousness, and we in this land must do our part and speak our word to help bring this about. Our first duty is to speak out clearly in behalf of the outraged and oppressed, and against deeds which are in defiance of all law, human and Divine.

"For the sake of our place among the nations, for the sake of the duty that we owe to God, for the sake of the duty that we owe to mankind, for the sake of our own self-respect, may our voice yet be lifted up not only for peace, but for peace with righteousness."

COOK'S
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It's not just the "pop" of the cork but what's back of the cork—life. It's not just the bubbles but what's in each of them—bouquet. It's not just that it's champagne but that it is delicious Cook's—the real flavor of the soul of the grape.

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# *STEAMER MARYLAND IN PERIL OF SINKING*

## *Reports by Wireless Her Engine Room Is Flooded and Sends a Call for Aid.*

The steamship Maryland was reported sinking late last night in latitude 39, longitude 67. A wireless message picked up here said that the engine room was rapidly being flooded, and asked that aid be sent to the vessel immediately.

Two steamships named Maryland are listed in the Maritime Register. One of these is a British vessel of 2,962 tons; the other is an American ship of 1,892 tons. The latter was last reported leaving Philadelphia on Dec. 23 for Liverpool or London, and this is believed to be the one in distress.

Later advices by wireless were to the effect that the sinking steamship was about 150 miles from Sandy Hook. The coastwise steamer City of Savannah, reported about seventy-five miles from Sandy Hook, offered to go to the aid of the Maryland, provided there were no coast guard cutters available.

# KILLED BY AN ICICLE.

## Brakeman on Car Top Has His Skull Crushed in a Tunnel.

John J. Kearney, 25 years old, of 110 Fifth Street, Union Hill, N. J., a brakeman on the West Shore Railroad, was on top of a freight car that was passing through the tunnel at Weehawken when an icicle fell on him.

It fractured his skull and he died in North Hudson Hospital.

# MEXICO TO AGREE OR FACE A BREAK

Continued from Page 1.

to adopt strong measures if Carranza does not show a more conciliatory spirit.

### Says Pershing Must Withdraw.

Unless the United States troops are immediately withdrawn from Mexico, there will be war between the two countries before many days, according to B. S. Pelzer, who recently arrived here from Mexico City. Mr. Pelzer stated that he was in receipt of information from the Mexican capital which indicated that General Carranza would be forced by public opinion to resort to war unless the United States withdrew its forces soon.

"The Mexican people," said Mr. Pelzer, "will rally against the United States. They have shown their patriotism during the last few years by remaining in the field under many privations and they will continue to fight. I know no one who will question their patriotism. It is for this very reason that they cannot tolerate longer the presence of American soldiers on Mexican soil."

# *VOLLEYS EXCHANGED ACROSS RIO GRANDE*

## *Kentucky Troops at El Paso, Driven from Trench, Use Machine Gun to Rout Snipers.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 25.—Shots were exchanged between Mexicans and United States soldiers across the Rio Grande, near Hart's Mill viaduct, which is within the limits of El Paso, at 11:10 o'clock last night. According to a report made by officers, approximately twenty shots were fired across the river from the Mexican side, apparently at the American soldiers on outpost duty.

The American soldiers returned the fire, "cutting loose" with a machine gun in the direction from which the shots had been fired. There were no casualties on the American side, where the troops engaged in the exchange of shots were of the third Kentucky infantry.

It was reported at the camp of the Third Kentucky today that at least one of the Mexican snipers was killed. The Carranza Consul, Eduardo Soriano Bravo, said he was investigating the report that snipers had fired on American troops. He said General José Murguia, the new commander in Juarez, had no knowledge of the sniping, and added that he had no de facto troops stationed opposite the cement plant at the viaduct.

Major H. H. Denhardt, commanding the first battalion of the Third Kentucky infantry at the cement plant, said the sniping started from the vicinity of the adobe house which was used by Francisco Madero as his headquarters preceding the attack on Juarez by the Madero forces on May 8, 1911. There were about ten snipers near this house, Major Denhardt said. About as many more opened fire from a point above the house on the side of the mountain.

"This sniping was returned by our outposts," Major Denhardt said. "Our men were forced to abandon a first line trench which had been built previously near the river to protect our outposts. The sniping continued until a machine-gun was brought into action and about 100 shots fired. Then the firing stopped and I am sure we got some of the men who were doing the firing, unless they fled before the machine-gun opened up. After being driven from the first line trench, our men sought shelter in an adobe house and continued firing at the snipers until the machine gun scattered them."

## VILLA VICTORY REPORTED.

### 1,100 Troops Captured with Town Near Torreon, El Paso Hears.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 25.—A report received here today by an American, known to be close to Francisco Villa, stated that he had captured San Pedro de las Colonias, northeast of Torreon, yesterday. Villa was said to have captured 1,100 de facto troops when he took this town. Carranza officials profess to have no information about the taking of this town.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 25.—General Obregon, Minister of War, and General Gonzales will have a meeting tomorrow to arrange army matters so that General Obregon may take command in the north. It is reported in well-informed circles here that General Obregon will take the field personally against Villa immediately.

## DENY AID OPPOSES CARRANZA.

### Mexican Officials Hear Obregon and Chief Have Disagreed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 25. — A report current here today that most serious dissensions exist between First Chief Carranza and Minister of War Obregon was energetically denied by high military men who accompanied General Obregon on his recent trip to Queretaro. It was declared by these officers that relations between Carranza and Obregon were most cordial, and that Obregon was one of the most faithful friends of Carranza. It is reported that the rumors were circulated here by enemies of the Constitutionalist cause, who are seeking opportunities to divide its leaders.

Since his return from Queretaro last night, Obregon has been confined to his rooms suffering from a severe cold. Hence he declined to receive newspapermen to discuss the dissension rumor.

In order that the new Constitution being discussed at Queretaro shall be ready before Feb. 5, 1917, to be promulgated that day, General Carranza has instructed Deputies to expedite their work. After the new Constitution is promulgated Presidential elections will be held.

### Pledge Support to Carranza.

*Special to The New York Times.*

QUERETARO, Mexico, Dec. 25.—Prominent ex-members of the Villista Convention held at Aguascalientes in 1914 arrived here today and pledged support to General Carranza as candidate for President. Carranza in reply advocated a clean, popular Government.

# BIG GALE WRECKS ARMY'S CHRISTMAS

## General Pershing's Camp Overwhelmed by a Hurricane of Dust.

## TWO ARTILLERYMEN HURT

## Suffering From Broken Bones—Tents Flattened and Adobe Quarters Unroofed.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, Dec. 25.—Dust smothered the great Christmas celebration at the field headquarters of the American punitive expedition. A terrific gale from the southwest drove officers into their quarters and soldiers into their little shelters, gasping for breath. Swirling down the chimneys of the adobe shacks, it sent the occupants into the open air until the fires in the grates could be extinguished, the smoke cleared out, and the shelters rendered habitable. Tents were flattened, adobe houses and offices unroofed, and kitchen fires blown out.

Because of the gale every man not on guard duty was allowed to seek shelter from the dust. Orderlies, sent out with messages, became lost in the limits of the camp and took an hour to walk a thousand yards. Travel without dust goggles was impossible. Hundreds of men are hatless who, not realizing the force of the wind, ventured into the open to see their headgear swept away over the mesa. The headquarters camp appeared as a great blur.

Although the day was cloudless, hardly a ray of sunlight pierced the enveloping dust. Most of the offices were lighted by gasoline and lanterns.

The wind rose Christmas Eve and increased in violence steadily. By daylight the music of the bands playing carols, in place of the reveille sounded by the buglers, was heard only in snatches.

General Pershing directed the efforts of a score of orderlies to save his living quarters from blowing away. It was impossible to see more than three feet in any direction for hours at a time.

Two artillerymen were injured by falling adobe walls. One had a leg broken, the other a hip.

Every man in the punitive expedition, from mule driver to Major General, received a present today, the 285th day the troops have spent in Mexico. More than ten thousand packages were distributed, their value averaging, according to the Christmas Committee, between $2 and $3 each.

The principal present generally was one of the comfort bags the various chapters of the Red Cross had sent. To this was added a few of the 41,000 cigars and some of the 11,000 pounds of candy and other dainties that had been received. For each officer there was a book, which, when read, was supposed to be given to his command. Presentation of the gifts brought the regular program to an end.

## Played Santa, Ended Life.

Emil Novatny, a maker of umbrella handles in East Twenty-third Street, placed a few toys and candies in the stockings of his two children early yesterday morning at their home, 418 East Seventy-third Street, then he kissed his invalid wife and went into the bathroom. Mrs. Novatny heard her husband fall to the floor a few moments after he had left her, and, though weak from illness, she arose and went to him. A bottle labeled "cyanide potassium" lay beside him. Novatny was dead.

## Lassen Peak Active Again.

REDDING, Cal., Dec. 25.—Lassen Peak celebrated Christmas by emitting today a great black pillar of smoke. The wind came up and whipped the smoke into a ring like a halo around the top of the restless old mountain, which has been erupting at intervals since the Spring of 1914. House tops were covered with folks viewing the spectacle through field glasses.

# ROBBED IN NEW APARTMENT.

## $7,600 in Jewelry Taken the Day the Walshes Moved In.

Jewel robberies in Fifth, Madison and Park Avenues, above Fifty-ninth Street, indicate that a gang of jewel thieves are operating in that wealthy residential district. One of the largest thefts was of jewels valued at $7,600 on Nov. 1 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. D. Walsh, 570 Park Avenue. Efforts of detectives to trace the property have been unsuccessful. The articles taken consisted of a diamond and pearl ring valued at $5,000; pearl and diamond breastpin, $1,000; diamond and pearl brooch, $375; diamond ring, $200, and several smaller articles.

These gems were taken on the day Mr. and Mrs. Walsh moved into their apartment. The house at 570 Park Avenue was only completed last fall. The jewels were known to be in the drawer of a dressing table at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. At 6 P. M., when the drawer was unlocked, the jewel cases were empty.

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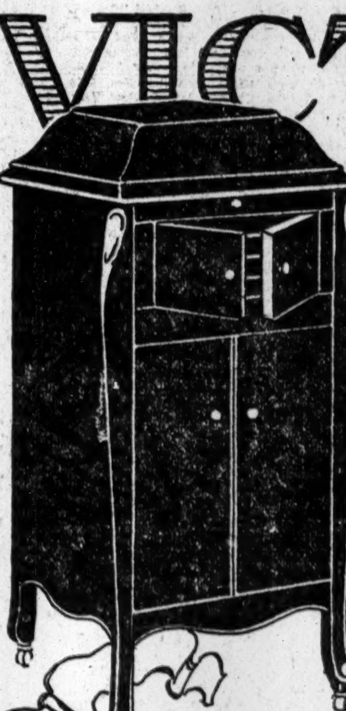

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Victrola XI., $100

1917

Just Received 3 Carloads of Victrolas for New Year's

This is a splendid opportunity to select that Victrola you could not get for Christmas.

This shipment includes every model in all the popular finishes. They are now on exhibition at all of our four stores ready for immediate delivery.

Our record stock has also been replenished, and the selections you can't get elsewhere are on our shelves ready for your hearing.

Come in and select that Victrola for New Year's to-day.

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STRAIGHT PURE RYE
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Continue Their Reduction Sale

Highest Grade Evening Dress Accessories

Prior to REMOVAL of Their Downtown Store

Lease of our downtown store is terminating; stocks must be greatly reduced before consolidation. A very unusual opportunity for particular dressers to purchase correct and exclusive dress accessories at considerably less than regular prices. SALE AT BOTH STORES.

Finest Imported Pique Dress Shirts Reduced to 2.85
Our well known highest quality dress shirts; correct in every particular.

Pique Dress Shirts
Reduced to 1.65
Included in this lot are dinner Shirts with pleated and plain bosoms and also stiff bosom pleated pique dress shirts.

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Reduced to 1.15
Really extraordinary values. The shirts are of exceptionally fine quality and we have formerly sold them at $2 and $2.50.

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2.50 3.75 5.85 and upward
Distinctive and Exclusive Designs, Correct Fabrics.

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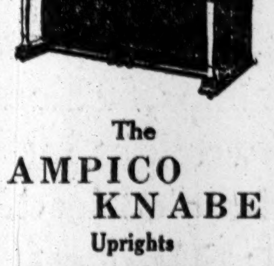

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# NEW BARRIE PLAY A DELICATE WHIMSY

### "A Kiss for Cinderella," at the Empire, Is Barrieism Raised to the Nth Power.

## A LITTLE SLAVEY'S DREAM

### Maude Adams Is as Winsome as Ever in a Charming but Conspicuously Scanty Fancy.

A KISS FOR CINDERELLA—A fantasy by Sir James M. Barrie. At the Empire.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Bodie | Morton Selten |
| Our Policeman | Norman Trevor |
| Miss Thing (Cinderella) | Maude Adams |
| Man With a Board | David Torrence |
| Man With a Coat | Wallace Jackson |
| Mrs. Maloney | Ada Boshell |
| A Coster | Robert Peyton Carter |
| Marie Therese | Theodora De Comb |
| Gladys | Elizabeth Kennedy |
| Delphine | Edith Alden |
| Gretchen | Miriam Baptista |
| A Godmother | Angela Ogden |
| Dr. Bodie | Katherine Brook |
| Danny | Dallas Anderson |
| A Nurse | Maude Leslie |

Surely we could ask no pleasanter Christmas gift than just to have Maude Adams come back to town in a new play by the author of "The Little Minister" and "Peter Pan," so the Empire, from orchestra to gallery, last evening was packed with good cheer. It was the first performance in New York of the latest comedy by J. M. Barrie—"A Kiss for Cinderella." This piece, which was first presented in London a little less than a year ago, is the most delicate of his works, a freer flight of his fancy, a tired flight into thinner air, than any of its many predecessors. Here is a whimsy that has none of the fine sturdiness of "Peter Pan," that is finer spun and more tenuous even than "The Legend of Leonora." It is a scanty comedy that quite exhausts the stock of "charm" and "whimsical" adjectives left over from the previous Barrie reviews of the past twenty years—so scanty, indeed, that there are many moments when you find arising within you the heretical suspicion that all charm and no play make Barrie a dull boy.

As Miss Thing, the wistful little slavey, who is the heroine of this latest retelling of the story of Cinderella, Maude Adams is utterly winsome, so dauntless and gently pathetic that she almost breaks your heart. It is nearly twenty years since she began building America's idea of what a Barrie heroine should be. There may be some few who, by this time, would ask for a younger actress to play Miss Thing, but it is to be hoped that the great majority of us would have risen in our seats at the sight of any such pretender and hissed the brazen creature off the boards.

The new Barrie whimsy must stand or fall by its dream-scene, the delirium of the little slavey who falls sick of the fever while she is sleeping on the curb in front of her little shack. For a long time—to the artist whose studio she cleans and to the orphan babies she has taken under her wing—she has pretended hungrily that she was Cinderella; so that when the fever comes it transports her to the ball and the Prince of whom she has dreamed.

It is a fine dream, like "Alice in Wonderland," and even more like that modest American masterpiece, "The Poor Little Rich Girl." There Miss Thing (whose real name is Jane) sees in a strange and glamourous distortion all the facts of her workaday life. There are the King and Queen (from a pack of cards) sitting in grand gold rocking chairs and speaking a 'orrid Whitechapel dialect. There is Lord Times to whom the King is prodigiously deferential. There is that mysterious headsman, the censor. And there is the Prince, looking strangely like Our Policeman, but very gorgeously arrayed.

One by one they bring the famous beauties before him in the hope of arousing his languid interest. Mona Lisa, smiling with industrious inscrutability; the dashing Gainsborough lady, the flashing Carmencita, the Reynolds beauty—in short, all the sumptuous ladies from the studio wall—these are as nothing when Cinderella, the wonder-girl, comes tripping down the Maxfield Parrish staircase, a radiant vision against the Maxfield Parrish sky.

How they dance about and how they eat ice cream from cones served from a golden pushcart—these are a few of the brief list of episodes in the radiantly staged dream-scene. How Cinderella is monstrously jealous of the Venus de Milo in the studio, whom she supposes to be the artist's wife; how she first meets Our Policeman when he is trailing her under suspicion as a German spy; how she tries so hard to pretend that Gretchen, the littlest and most neglected orphan, is a Swiss baby until Gretchen bites the romantic policeman and thus betrays her nationality; how Cinderella makes Our Policeman promise to propose a second time, so that she may safely reject him at least once—these are a few of the delicate touches in the new comedy at the Empire.

A lot of charming touches which graced the play when it was presented in London have mysteriously disappeared in the course of the considerable revision to which it has been subjected before its production in America—a process of deletion a little hard to understand inasmuch as the resulting comedy is so conspicuously short weight.

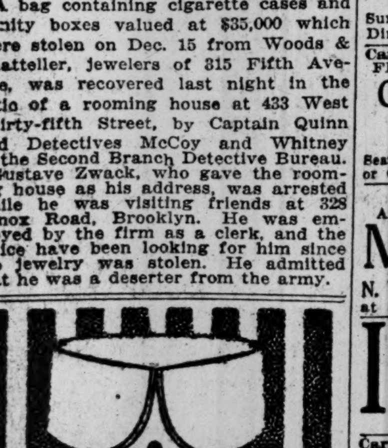
You may be sure it is nicely staged, particularly in the dream-scene. Mrs. John W. Alexander is credited with having "supervised" the costumes and decoration. The company is sufficient, with Norman Trevor particularly pleasing as Our Policeman. His gentle and whimsical performance is compact of understanding. Lord Times is sufficiently haughty in the person of Robert Peyton Carter, who has played with Miss Adams since first the Lady Babbie danced through Caddam Wood. There is some attractive incidental music by Paul Tietjens, who, in his overture, has included such old friends as "Mrs. 'Ennery 'Awkins" and "Larst week down our alley comes a Toff," in honor of little Miss Thing, who brought herself up with a watering can in the old Kent Road.

## RECOVER $35,000 IN LOOT.

### Woods & Chatteller's Valuables Found in Attic of Rooming House.

A bag containing cigarette cases and vanity boxes valued at $35,000 which were stolen on Dec. 15 from Woods & Chatteller, jewelers of 315 Fifth Avenue, was recovered last night in the attic of a rooming house at 433 West Thirty-fifth Street, by Captain Quinn and Detectives McCoy and Whitney of the Second Branch Detective Bureau.

Gustave Zwack, who gave the rooming house as his address, was arrested while he was visiting friends at 328 Lenox Road, Brooklyn. He was employed by the firm as a clerk, and the police have been looking for him since the jewelry was stolen. He admitted that he was a deserter from the army.



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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

## MUSICAL PLAY AT BANDBOX.

### "Belle of the Beach," Adapted from the German, Has Catchy Tunes.

New York no longer has to wait to receive the products of the operetta makers of the Central Empires until they have gone through the slow process of adaptation. Herr Christians and Herr Bartsch, who have both the Irving Place and Bandbox Theatres under their direction, are following the policy of presenting the musical pieces from the banks of the Danube and the Spree while they are still in vogue there. Thus earlier in the season "Wie Einst im Mai" was offered on both these stages, and now "Die Schöne vom Strande" ("The Belle of the Beach,") a musical comedy current in the capitals of the Fatherlands, is at the Bandbox.

The best part of "Die Schöne vom Strande," which was acted here for the first time Saturday night, is its catchy score. This is by Victor Hollaender, who composed the score of incidental music that was one of the chief delights of the Reinhardt production of "Sumurun," and whose "A Modern Eve" was less well known here. Mr. Hollaender's latest score is neither so pretentious nor attractive as his "Sumurun" music, but it shows that his melodic muse has not forsaken him.

"Die Schöne vom Strande" has been acquired for adaptation for the American stage, and its tunes should carry it to success. Its story of the trials of a young husband who is indiscreet enough to let a movie man film him kneeling on the sands before a strange woman is full of possibilities for the local scene painter, costumer and librettist. Scene plot: The beach at Atlantic City; Interior of a Cinema Theatre; Apartment on Riverside Drive; Ballroom of Hotel Amnesia. The original libretto is from the pens of von Blumenthal and Kadelburg. The piece is acted better than it is sung at the Bandbox. Heinz Lingen, Ernst Robert, and Bruno Schlegel, Carl Zizold, and Ellen Dalossy have the principal rôles.

## CARUSO SHOWERS GOLD.

### $2,000 for Opera Chorus and Others 'Hansel and Gretel' and 'Martha.'

While Caruso gave his day's pay in a shower of five-dollar gold pieces to 400 members of the Metropolitan chorus, orchestra, and stage hands, with Christmas watchguard buckles of platinum, his own design, to some of the men higher up, two operas new to the season's list were sung to record audiences on Broadway yesterday afternoon and evening. At the matinee Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" drew the largest number of paid admissions in eleven Metropolitan years of the children's classic.

Miss Garrison and Mme. Delaunois, in the title parts, made the most youthful team since the original production at Daly's, while Mme. Homer and Mr. Goritz added to the fun, and Miss Robeson, entering into the spirit of the day, spilled the stage milk bottle over a surprised harpist in the orchestra. The Misses Tiffany and Le Fontenay completed the cast, and Mr. Hageman conducted.

Melodious "Martha" last evening was twice held up by demand for encores that would not be denied. Miss Hempel had to repeat "The Last Rose of Summer." Mr. Caruso tried to escape after Flotow's own air, "M'Appari." The house roared with applause and laughter until the tenor sat down and sang again. Mme. Ober and Mr. De Luca joined the stars in the quartet, and Mr. Papi led without mishap probably the jolliest village fair ever acted on the serious opera stage.

### The Riverside Gives Vaudeville.

The Riverside Theatre, one of the large playhouses in upper Broadway, forsook the movies last night and became a home of high class vaudeville. It has been taken over by the Keith interests, and will be conducted by them along the lines of their other theatres, unless the courts interfere. A restraining order temporarily setting aside the injunction issued to Oscar Hammerstein, who avers that variety at the Riverside would be in violation of his franchise, was issued Saturday, thus allowing the opening to proceed as originally planned.

The theatre has been redecorated and remodeled so that it is one of the most attractive devoted to vaudeville in Manhattan. The opening bill includes Rock and White, Melville Ellis and Irene Bordoni, Cecil Cunningham and Harry Green among its headliners.

### Picture French "Roads of Victory."

Among those expected on the French liner Rochambeau, about to arrive here, is Jean Janvier, the French lecturer, who comes as a representative of the cinematographic service of the French Army to present certain remarkable films taken by himself recently on the fighting front. M. Janvier has named his lecture illustrated by these films "On the Roads of Victory." He has already delivered it before the Czar and the imperial family of Russia.

### "The Yellow Jacket" at Harris.

"The Yellow Jacket," Benrimo's and George C. Hazelton's fascinating drama presented in the modified Chinese manner, began an indefinite engagement yesterday afternoon at the Harris Theatre. A series of special performances given during the last two months at the Cort proved so successful that the Harris was leased for regular presentations. The cast is the one seen at the Cort and includes several of the original principals.

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PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW
WED. & SATURDAY AT 10:30 A. M.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
Friday next, Dec. 29, at 3.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PROGRAM.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 31—FAREWELL RECITAL
Dir. Cath. A. Bamman. Knabe Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Night, Jan. 9, at 8:15
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK.
CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. ERNST KUNWALD, Conductor.
Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $12 & $15, at Box Office or C. L. Wagner, 1451 B'way. Tel. 2287 Bryant.

SEAT SALE THIS MORNING AT 9 FOR JOHN
McCORMACK
N. Y. HIPPODROME SUN. NIGHT, JAN. 7, at 8:15. TICKETS, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 West 66 St.
ICE SKATING
THIS AFTERNOON at 3
Exhibition of Continental Skating.
Brer Meyer & Ulrich Salchow.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 31, at 3.
Kreisler
Assisted by the Distinguished Pianist
Carl Friedberg
Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. Now at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano used.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., January 2, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL
George F. Boyle
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Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON.
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & New Year's.
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW.
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. BARRIE'S New Comedy,
A KISS FOR CINDERELLA

HUDSON Theatre, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER present
Elsie Ferguson
in "Shirley Kaye"

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 392 Bryant. Evs. 8:20.
MATS. TOMORROW, SAT. & NEW YEAR'S 2:20
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE, in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

LYCEUM WEST 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & New Year's 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO presents
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
THE LAUGH-A-MINUTE SUCCESS

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

Laurette Taylor
"One of the great ladies of our time."—Times.
In J. Hartley Manners' play,
The Harp of Life
Globe B'way, 46th St. Ev. 8:20 Mat. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon.

FULTON THEATRE, 46 St., B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. 2:20.
ARNOLD DALY in The Master
"Go to the Fulton Theatre if you want to see one of the best plays of the season."—Eve. Telegram.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & New Year's at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 350 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at These Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1

BELASCO W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:20.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.
"MISS STARR CHARMS."—Times.
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Eves. at 8:15
Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Seats on Sale 6 Weeks Ahead.

LAUGH AND FOOL THE DOCTOR.
Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & N. Year's Day 2:20
HOLIDAY MATINEES FOR CHILDREN.
"Merry Christmas, Daddy," "Editha's Burglar," and "The Travelling Man," TODAY, Dec. 28-29, Jan. 2, 4 & 5, at 2:45, Dec. 30, Jan. 6, at 10:45.

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS AT 8:30
Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs., Sat. & N. Year's 2:30.
THE YELLOW JACKET
"By all odds best play in New York."—Ev. Sun.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Twice Daily, Incl. Sund., 2:15 & 8:10 P. M.
LAST TWO WEEKS
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE INTOLERANCE
ORCHESTRA OF 50 & 30 VOICES
FRI. EVE. PERFORMANCE DEC. 29
BENEFIT FLORENCE CRITTENTON LEAGUE.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:20.
JOHN DREW Last 7 Times in MAJOR PENDENNIS
MONDAY, JAN. 1st. SEATS NOW.
JULIA ARTHUR
in William Lindsey's Romance of old France "SEREMONDA"

MIRTH! Good Gracious Annabelle MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & N. Yr's 2:20

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & N. Year's 2:20
Cheating Cheaters

CENTURY
B'way, 62d St. Central Pk. W.
POPULAR PRICE MAT. TOMORROW (Wed.) 2:15.
Eve. 8:20. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Extra New Year's Eve Performance Next Sunday Night at 8:20
Special Mat. New Year's Day.
Reg. Prices—Seats 8 weeks ahead. Box Office to 10 P. M.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
THE CENTURY GIRL

Children's Happyland; Grown-ups Delight
EXTRA KIDDIES' MATINEE LYRIC THEATRE BROADWAY AND 42ND ST.
This Morning and All Week At 10:30
First Personal Appearance of Miss Kellermann and the Two Lee Children Seats 25c and 50c
William Fox Presents "The Picture Beautiful."
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN
Reguluar Performances 2:30 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
25c to $1. Few Choicest Seats $1.50 & $2.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside.
VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th, E. of B'way.
Only 3 More Weeks TREASURE ISLAND
282ND TIME. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Friday and Sat. 2:30. Circle 1366.
Special Matinees Tomorrow, Thurs. & Jan. 1st.
Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & N. Year's at 2:20
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down

B. F. Keith's RIVERSIDE B'way, 96 St.
TODAY & EVERY DAY. Mats. 2:15. Nights 8:15.
All Headliners' Bill. ROCK & WHITE | ELLIS & BORDONI
Cecil Cunningham, Harry Green & Co., Aveling & Lloyd, oths.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1.
STELLA MAYHEW & Billie Taylor, EMMA CARUS & Larry Comer, DOOLEY & RUGEL, BLOSSOM SEELEY, others, and HOUDINI.

RIALTO B'way, 42d 15-25-50c ALL-STAR BILL.
Famous Triangle Star, Douglas Fairbanks In "The Americano."
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8.
MATINEE TODAY. GOOD SEATS $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
Extra Matinee New Year's Day.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tom'w 50c to $1.50.
GERTRUDE KINGSTON AND HER CO. in
The Season's 3 Most Unusual Plays:
"The Inca of Perusalem," Bernard Shaw's "Great Catherine" and Dunsany's "Queen's Enemies."
Direct from The Neighborhood Playhouse.

Beginning MON. MAT. JAN. 1. Seats Thursday
PERCY BURTON Submits GAMBLERS ALL

ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Eves. 8:15.
MATS. THIS WEEK: TOMORROW, FRI. and SAT.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS ADELE ROWLAND Play with Music & Girls.
"Hits the bull's-eye"—Darnton, Eve. World.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S EVE.
SUNDAY CONCERT, ALL STAR BILL
SEATS NOW.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15.
MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15.
ANNA HELD "A pacemaker: sparkling with girls." —Herald. FOLLOW ME
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S EVE.
SUNDAY CONCERT, ALL STAR BILL
SEATS NOW.

"Little Women"
59th Street, Col. Circle MATINEES DAILY. PARK THEATRE Col. 9590
400 GOOD ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.

Absorbing!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Tomorrow.
Matinees Wed., Fri., Sat., New Year's.

48TH ST. Theatre, East of B'way. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., N. Yr's
Extra Popular Price Matinee Wednesday.
The 13th Chair By BAYARD VEILLER

39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evg. 8:25. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:25.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. POP. MAT. TOMORROW 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce, So Long Letty
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

PRINCESS Stuart Walker's PORTMANTEAU
"Put It On Your List."—Times.
Same bill 3 & 8:30 daily all this week 50c to $2.
DUNSANY'S KING ARGIMENES
Mighty play.—Tribune.
OSCAR WILDE'S BIRTHDAY INFANTA
Charmed—Telegram.
GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE
Turbulent laughter.—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH Thea. 45th. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. FRI., DEC. 29.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

TONIGHT 8:45 129th Time
Pierrot THE PRODIGAL
LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St.
Matinees Tomorrow, Fri. and Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA MAT. FRI., DEC. 29.

COMEDY W. 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & New Year's.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
BUSHIDO & 3 OTHER PLAYS.

Broadway
Theatre, B'way at 41st St.
Direction of Stanley V. Mastbaum.
☞ TAKE THE CHILDREN THIS WEEK TO SEE
THE UNIVERSAL FILM MANUFACTURING CO.'S CINEMA MASTERPIECE.
Based on JULES VERNE'S Wonderfully Fascinating Novel.
20000 Leagues Under the Sea
Enthralling! Thrilling! Delightfully Instructive!
Special Daily Mat. 4:30
Regular Matinee at 2:15
TIMES: "Novel and entertaining; will win wide favor."
WORLD: "A remarkable illustration of a remarkable book. Something worth while."
TRIBUNE: "Marvellous achievement."
AMERICAN: "Thrilling undersea film masterpiece; the wonder of wonders."
HERALD: "Amazing."
☞ THREE TIMES DAILY This Week 2:15, 4:30, 8:15
Matinees 25c & 50c.
Evenings 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
AUGMENTED SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
James R. Bradford, Conductor.
SEATS ON SALE 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carnegie Hall, Fri., Dec. 29th, at 8:30 P. M.
Christian Leden
EXPLORER
Lecture—Great Eskimo
FILMS AND MUSIC
First time here.
MAUD ALLAN
The World's Premier Classic Dancer.
MME. Alys Larreyne
SOPRANO, GRAND OPERA, PARIS.
ISOLDE MENGES
Brilliant Young English Violiniste.
Sergeant Major Robert Middlemiss
Marvellous War Pictures
FOR B. F. B. PERMANENT BLIND RELIEF WAR FUND.
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office 50c to $2.00. Boxes $15.00 and $18.00.

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY

MAT. TODAY $1 Best Seats
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA.
New Ice Ballet—1000 People
Biggest Show—Lowest Prices
Nights at 8:15
Sun. Night, Spec'l New Year's Eve. Concert.

IRVING PLACE, Irving Place & 15th Street.
Every Ev. 8:15 DER SIEBENTE TAG Comedy.

BANDBOX, 57th St. & 3rd Ave. Every evening 8:15.
"DIE SCHOENE VOM STRANDE"
Operetta by Victor Hollaender.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Bessie Love, "The Heiress of Coffee Dan's."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Ev. at 8:15
OCTAVIA HANDWORTH & CO. Prince Charles, Cook & Stevens, Foster & Lovett, others.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50c

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices.
HIP HIP HOORAY GIRLS

Their Shouts Were Heard on Broadway

Packed to the last seat by a brilliant first night audience, the 44th Street Theatre last night reverberated with cheers.

NEW YORK HAS FOUND A NEW SENSATION IN
JESSE L. LASKY'S presentation of
GERALDINE
FARRAR
as the immortal JOAN OF ARC in
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S CINEMA MASTERPIECE
"JOAN THE WOMAN"
ACCLAIMED BY THE PRESS
"Farrar triumphs—most spectacular cinema ever seen in New York."—Sun.
"More than a motion picture."—Herald.
"A wonderful picture play."—Tribune.
"Touches a genuine note of spiritual exaltation."—World.
—NOW AT THE—
44th Street Theatre JUST WEST OF B'WAY
First Matinee at 2:10 To-day—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50
NIGHTS AT 8:10. PRICES, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.

NORA BAYES
in
TWO HOURS OF SONG
GETS OVER WITH A BANG
"Nora Bayes makes a hit. She becomes the most unusual entertainment on Broadway."
—Yesterday's Sun.
"Nora Bayes the Mme. Guilbert of Broadway."
—Yesterday's Herald.
"Sings better than she ever did."
—Yesterday's Times.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 3.
Mats. Thursday & Friday at 3.—Seats Now for New Year's Eve.
ELTINGE THEATRE

Frederick Palmer
Author of "The Old Blood," "My Year of the Great War," "The Last Shot," etc.
The Accredited American Correspondent with the British Army, who from the beginning of the Somme offensive to November 1st had the freedom of the field, with the aid of
BRITISH and FRENCH OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES WILL EXPLAIN FROM HIS EXPERIENCE AS EYE-WITNESS THE
BATTLES of the SOMME AND..VERDUN
Mr. Palmer talks for forty-five minutes in introduction, and then accompanies the pictures for an hour with running comment. He aims to make the plan of the battles and the methods of fighting clear to his audience.
AEOLIAN HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30th
AT 8:30
Boxes, $15.00; Orchestra, $2.00 and $1.50; Balcony, $1.00, 75c and 50c. At Box Office and at Office of Management, Wm. B. Feakins, Inc., Times Bldg. Tel.: Bryant 9634.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE, 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. Tel. Lenox 8888
Ev. Evg. 8:15 Sat. Mat. 2:15. Adolph Philipp in His Musical Comedy Hit.
Sadie from Riverside Drive with Mizi Gizi & Great Cast.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler
CLARA WILLIAMS in "THREE OF MANY"
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today 10c-15c. Evs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

B'WAY & 47th ST. STRAND NOON to 11:30
MARGUERITE CLARK in "Snow White." Strand Quartette, Grace Hoffman.
Mats. 15-25-50. Ev. 15-25-35-50.
Special Children's Performances 10 A. M. Daily.

HOTEL THERESA
7th Avenue, 124th to 125th Sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK.
Very Accessible. Prices Moderate.
Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central Railroad Station.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars and bus line to all points at door.
FAMILY & TRANSIENT, FIREPROOF
☞ ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

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| Single room with running water and some with shower | $1.50 |
| Single room with bath | 2.00 |
| Room with bath (for two persons) | 2.50 |
| Parlor, Bedroom and Bath | 3.50 |

SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DAY DINNER 6 to 8 P. M., $1.00.

Dining Room on 12th floor, overlooking Palisades.
Board, $10.50 per week.
Breakfast, 50c.
Lunch, 60c.
Dinner, $1.00.
Excellent Cuisine.
Perfect Service.
Tel. 8270 Morningside
R. P. LEUBE, Manager.

Fourteen East Sixtieth Street
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the 5th Ave. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, for long or short periods.
EAGER & BABCOCK
Write for Booklet

NEW YORK CITY
HOTEL BRISTOL
122-124 WEST 49th ST.
Rooms with running water, $1.50 per day, $8.75 week.
Rooms with bath, $2.00 per day, $12.00 per week.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE SERVICE

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
RATES

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| Room with use of Bath | $1.00 |
| Room with Private Bath | 1.50 |
| Parlor, Bedroom and Bath | 2.50 |

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates.
SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.
Rates for either one or two persons; Room with private bath, $2.50 and $3 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day.
New Year's Eve will be celebrated Sunday evening with special music and favors; table d'hote supper at 10:30, $3.50 per cover. Also Monday evening there will be general dancing in all rooms; special music; a la carte service.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Y.W.C.A.
CAFETERIA
Afternoon Tea 3 to 5.
Hot Waffles, Cinnamon Rolls and Special Dishes.
W. 38th St. Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

Louis H. Chalif
The Highest Art of Dancing
Now in his New Building
163-5 West 57th Street, N.Y.
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917-921 Eighth Ave. (Columbus—4684.)
Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.

A. Albert Saato, ACADEMY OF DANCING, B'way & 87th St. Schuy. 5438
Teachers' courses. Child's & adult classes, private. Bklt.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Muzio, Perini; Botta, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8. Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15. Iphigenia. Kurt, Sundelius; Sembach, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2. L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Sat., 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Rappold, Ober; Urlus, Weil, Ruysdael, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
New Year's Day, Mon. Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Evg. at 8:15. Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 2, at 8. Brooklyn Academy of Music. Aida. Rappold, Homer; Caruso, De Luca, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT PRESENTS PARSIFAL.
Recitation of the text with piano score.
Dec. 26th, 3:30. Hotel Plaza. Tel. 457 Circle.

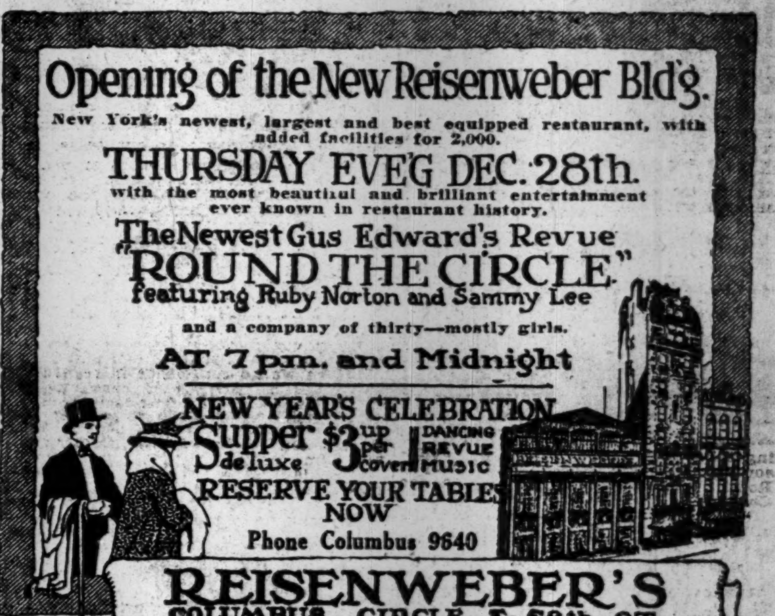
CARNEGIE HALL..This Aft'n at 3
SCHELLING
Piano Recital. Tickets purchased for Nov. 25 can be exchanged. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, New Year's Day, (Mon.,) at 3
GANZ SPALDING JOINT APPEARANCE
Tickets $2 to 50c, at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

ICELAND
ICE SKATING
Sessions 10:00-2:30-8:30, Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft.
Music—Skating Instruction.
Luncheon and Suppers.
BROADWAY AT 52ND ST.

ADVERTISEMENT.
James Whitcomb Riley had the heart of a boy and the soul of an artist. "Mr. Riley" is a personal tribute to the American people's poet, by Booth Tarkington in this week's
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
The exhibition and sale of art work which has appeared in Collier's is now open at 500 Fifth Avenue, 3d floor

Thomas Healy's B'way & 66th St., N.Y.
TONIGHT TONIGHT
GOLDEN GLADES
Ice Carnival, Ballet and Midnight Parade
7 P. M. and MIDNIGHT
SAME SHOW AT DINNER
MOST WONDERFUL ROOM IN THE WORLD
Dine in a Warm Ice Palace
and Dance Around the Glades
"Elsie," Queen of the Ice; Paulsen, Naess, Trilling—ensemble dancing on ice skates. Jolson, Mayfield, Zalmani, Francis, ten other principals, with a Beauty Chorus of 60.
This week, new Continental Sensation—Original Character Dances by the Petrograd Opera Company.
EVERY ROOM IN THE ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPEN
At 7 P. M. Sunday, December 31
A LA CARTE SERVICE
NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION MONDAY EVE., JAN. 1, 1917.
SPECIAL DINNER
Golden Glades is open afternoons from 2 to 4:30 for general skating.



Opening of the New Reisenweber Bld'g.
New York's newest, largest and best equipped restaurant, with added facilities for 2,000.
THURSDAY EVE'G DEC. 28th.
with the most beautiful and brilliant entertainment ever known in restaurant history.
The Newest Gus Edward's Revue
"ROUND THE CIRCLE"
featuring Ruby Norton and Sammy Lee
and a company of thirty—mostly girls.
AT 7 p.m. and Midnight
NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION
Supper de luxe $3 up per cover
DANCING REVUE MUSIC
RESERVE YOUR TABLES NOW
Phone Columbus 9640
REISENWEBER'S
COLUMBUS CIRCLE & 58th. ST.

New Year's Celebration
Hotel Ansonia
BROADWAY, 73d to 74th STREET
The Management of the Hotel Ansonia beg to announce that as New Year's Eve occurs this year on Sunday, there will be served on that evening supper a la carte, with appropriate music, but no dancing.
On the night of Monday, January 1st, a dainty supper will be served at 11 o'clock, at the fixed price of Four Dollars per person, not including wine.
Dancing from supper time until closing. Appropriate favors and souvenirs.
Reservations may be made personally or by mail, or Telephone Columbus 3320.

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Refined Entertainment in the Broadway Dining Room—After Theatre
SUNDAY EVENINGS 8 TO 9:30.

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HOFBRAU HAUS
30TH STREET & BROADWAY 30TH
Quaintest Place in America
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE IN TOWN
FAMOUS FOR ITS LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
Telephone Madison Square 3207-8

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VAN CORTLANDT
MUSIC DANCING
SPECIAL DINNER 6 to 9 P. M. WITH WINE $1.00
CABARET EXTRAORDINARY. SERVICE A LA CARTE TO 2 A. M.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."
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B. C. Franck, Secretary.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 26, 1916.

## THE FORMAL ANSWER AND THE REAL ONE.

When the Allies answer President WILSON's note they will not make the mistake which is being made by some newspapers and public men within their boundaries. They will not, we are confident, make the mistake of supposing that the note was addressed principally to them, or, indeed, at all to them, except in form. They will understand that he sent the note, as he said he sent it, because there is danger that if the war goes on we will be drawn into it; that if we are drawn into it it cannot be against the Allies, but must be against Germany; that to avoid this he makes this move for peace, and calls on Germany, the only belligerent whose designs are unknown, to state her designs in public; and that to comply with the usages of diplomacy and neutrality he sent this request to all the Powers.

What should be their reply? It will clarify the answer if we consider what should be the reply of one of them, and if we take Belgium as that one. What are Belgium's terms? Can any reasonable man ask the question as if it really needed an answer? Belgium was suddenly and wantonly attacked, her soil occupied, and her people enslaved. To ask Belgium her terms, except in the way President WILSON did ask her—as a diplomatic form—would be a sinister joke. Belgium wants her soil restored to her, her people freed, her Government set up again; she wants her unprovoked injuries repaired, her losses made up; and she wants an assurance—not the vain assurance of a scrap of paper—that she will not have to suffer these things again. That is all the reply she needs to send President WILSON: all, we are sure, that he expects.

What is true of Belgium is true, in differing degrees, of nearly all her allies. They were attacked suddenly and wantonly; the soil of four of them—Russia, France, Serbia, and Montenegro—was occupied in whole or in part; the people of two of them have even suffered a counterpart of the Belgian slavery. They all want the occupied soil restored to its owners, their people freed, their losses indemnified, and an assurance—not the assurance of a scrap of paper—that they will not have to suffer these things again. This they can say in answer to the President, since his inquiry, though intended obviously for Germany, was in form addressed to all and calls for a formal reply. They have all said it informally already; they need only repeat to him what they have said through their spokesmen.

But Germany was the assailant, she still is, and she has never stated her object in making the assault. She must now tell the reason and the purpose of it. It would be absurd for the President or any one else, seeing one man assault another, to call on the assailed man to state the purposes for which he was defending himself, and the terms on which he was willing to stop. The purpose for which the Allies are fighting is to defeat the purpose, whatever it may be, for which Germany assailed them. That purpose the President now demands; and he demands it because the war menaces us, because its continuance is likely to draw us in.

The German spokesmen adroitly pretend that the President is aiding their request for a peace conference; but he is doing nothing of the kind. "The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation"—these are his own words. What he does, he says, is done "lest the situation of "neutral nations, now exceedingly "hard to endure, be rendered alto"gether intolerable." If our participation in the war, so strongly hinted at, becomes a fact, it can only be a participation against Germany. In the nature of things there is friction with England, there is constant diplomatic correspondence, because England's command of the sea brings her, of all the anti-German Powers, in contact with us; but we have not even friction with France, Russia, or Italy, and there is nothing to bring us in conflict with them. It is a wild dream to imagine that we should embark on war with them because of friction with England over trade annoyances, in the interest of Germany, who has committed almost intolerable aggressions upon us.

Germany asked for a peace parley; the President asks for nothing of the kind. He asks for the same thing LLOYD GEORGE intimated a willingness to hear—the terms on which Germany will make peace. These must not be left for a peace conference to hear; they must be stated now. If they are such as the Allies can consider, the peace conference will follow; otherwise the present situation, "now exceedingly hard to endure," will have to continue. The Allies probably will not consent to enter a peace conference until Germany has stated the terms for which the President asks her. Their enemy is still on their soil, and they are making herculean exertions to drive him back. To enter a peace conference while this condition exists would be to weaken the arms of their soldiers, to raise a spirit of opposition and murmuring in the ranks, to make every fresh sacrifice a harder thing because the ears of those called on for the sacrifices would be on the ground, listening for the echoes from the conference room. It would be a situation all to the advantage of the Power occupying conquered territory, all to the disadvantage of the defenders.

The Allies will answer the President's note, telling him what he already knows, and listen for the real answer, which can be made only by Germany. They must not misunderstand him. He has asked Germany the same thing LLOYD GEORGE hinted at. There is only one difference—LLOYD GEORGE, occupying the position he did, could only hint at a willingness to hear Germany's terms; the President, occupying a different position, is able to ask her for them outright, and has done so. On her answer the world now waits; and whether there shall be a peace conference depends not on the Allies but on her.

## A MERRY REPUBLICAN CHRISTMAS

It is good to hear the Republican brethren carol harmonious numbers. The Hon. EBENEZER J. HILL, M. C., of Norwalk, Conn., as true a heart as ever beat for the heaven-high tariff, looks back. Why wasn't Mr. HUGHES elected? Yearned for by the master minds of the Home Market Club and the Protective Tariff Club, how could he be beaten? By the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, of course. He is the grand elector. Get the right Chairman, and all's well again with the Grand Old Party.

Hear the reindeer descend upon the roof of the Ark of Protection and Republicanism. St. Nicholas HILL jumps gayly off the sledge. He needs no hoary cloud of beard to mask his mission. The good gift he brings is antique enough. The Republican Party having been smashed into smithereens, weld it together by the magic solder of "organization." Worship the cocked hats of the Old Guard. LOUIS XV. used to have an attack of remorse at the beginning of Lent and return to the error of his ways at the end of Holy Week. The Old Guard never repents, never even reconsiders.

Our usually admirable and always pugnacious friend, the Hon. AUGUSTUS PEABODY GARDNER, M. C., of Hamilton, Mass., is also dripping with the Christmas spirit. He celebrated Christmas Eve by lambasting Mr. MANN of Illinois, won't vote for him for Speaker, will vote for Mr. LENROOT of Wisconsin, Progressive Republican, insists on a conference of House Republicans to formulate progressive Republican policies. It is comforting to hear Mr. GARDNER say that he is "tired to death of waiting "for a lot of bigwigs in the Republi"can Party to prepare a platform, for "that means nothing." It is an engaging Christmas picture to see him, fresh from conference with Colonel ROOSEVELT, clawing the Republican bigwigs.

## THE SWITCHMEN'S AWARD.

The switchmen's award is discussed as though it concerned only the switchmen and the railways. Comparisons are drawn between the cases of the switchmen and the trainmen, as though the former indicates how the latter should be settled. There are likenesses between the two cases. The differences are greater, and negative the inferences from the likenesses. It is generally agreed that the truculence of the trainmen demonstrated that the interests of society were greater than those of the trainmen, and that they were endangered by the procedure of the trainmen. In that respect the switchmen are more deserving than the trainmen. The switchmen never threatened that they would take the eight-hour day "by the sword," "law or no law," and that they would defy the processes of court. The switchmen accepted the arbitration which the trainmen rejected, and are entitled to receive without grudging what the arbitration allows them. It does not follow that the trainmen should receive what the switchmen get by the award. That would put a premium on procedure in the trainmen's manner at the next opportunity, with or without justification. It would be more in the interest of society, of the railways, and even of the trainmen, that they should receive nothing from the present proceedings, without prejudice to what they might receive if they would start anew and in a different manner.

The essence of the trainmen's demand was that they were entitled to receive the eight-hour day at the cost of the railways, as representatives of social justice. The switchmen's award concedes the eight-hour day, but gives it to the men at their own cost. The switchmen who work eight hours will get under the award $3.60, instead of the present $4. If the switchmen wish a larger wage they must work at least nine hours. They cannot have both a higher wage and a shorter day, but must work more than the standard day if they wish to raise their pay. The eight-hour day is not applicable to railway work, and the shortening of the day should not be exclusively at the cost of the railways or of society. Social justice requires that the men should give an equivalent for their wage on something like the present basis. At least they should give something themselves if society allows them a grant in aid, through the railway wage which is paid by society. Accordingly the switchmen's award is in the nature of a compromise between the switchmen, society, and the railways.

There should be no compromise with the trainmen in the present proceedings. Society should never surrender to duress. The trainmen should be held to abide the result which they invited. They cannot hold the watch on the Supreme Court in the manner in which they held it on the President and Congress. The best the trainmen can hope for is that the court should annul the law which they secured from Congress. In that case the trainmen may escape the rest of the program which they regard an excessive price to pay for what the so-called eight-hour day allows them. If the court should sustain the law social justice requires that the rest of the program should be enacted. Society cannot be left defenseless against the lawless. It is conceivable that the trainmen by agreement with the railways might have obtained even more than the law gives them, if their behavior had not attracted attention to society's need of protection against them. The men themselves closed that way out. By beginning anew they may save something from the wreck. They have seen unorganized workers and workers who accepted arbitration secure what has been denied them thus far, and their chagrin has inspired fresh defiances to society. Until they show a repentant mood society must harden its heart, and reserve its rewards for the more deserving.

## VOTERS IN PORTO RICO.

While the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico has many excellent provisions, one of them being the grant of national citizenship and another the substitution of an elective Senate for the present upper house of eleven appointed members, those parts of it which relate to qualifications for voting have excited opposition on the island. Spain granted universal manhood suffrage before the war of eighteen years ago, and the privilege or right was confirmed by our legislation. The requirement in the bill that no person shall be eligible for membership in the Senate or House who does not own a small amount of taxable property is not unreasonable, but it is not clear that there should be a property qualification for voters, although the specified value of the property which must be held is very small. This restriction, with the provision that no one shall be allowed to register as a voter who cannot read and write, will disfranchise, it is asserted, three-fourths of the men of voting age. Those who complain point to the Congress committee report on the bill, which spoke of "the advancement "made by the people in the art of civil "government" and said experience had shown that they "could safely be "intrusted with the power to elect the "members of both branches of their "Legislature."

It has been asserted that the votes of the laborers have been controlled and delivered in recent years by their employers. The exclusion of three-fourths of them from the polls might merely simplify the exercise of controlling influence upon legislation. The problem is one not easily solved. It would be less difficult if voting power which has been possessed were not to be taken away. We desire to place the local government in the hands of intelligent persons, and also to prevent dissatisfaction and hostility among the islanders. Those parts of the bill which prescribe qualifications for voting should have careful consideration.

## MILITIA MOBILIZATION.

In his report on the mobilization of the National Guard last June, which is now at hand, Brigadier General WILLIAM A. MANN, Chief of the Militia Bureau of the General Staff, treats of the now generally recognized failure of that experiment in national defense with the moderation of a soldier. He sets down the indisputable facts and avoids the expression of opinion. He explains, for the information of those persons who are unfamiliar with recent military law, that a call for extra service being required the National Guard had precedence. The President was not empowered to call for volunteers other than the organized militia. Yet the call was answered largely by wholly untrained volunteers:

> The physical examination at the muster in to Federal service eliminated the physically unfit. The muster also disclosed that a very considerable number of men failed to respond to the call. The unfit, and the unwilling who failed to appear, were numerous enough seriously to deplete the strength on the rolls at the date of call, but more than enough new recruits were found to take the places thus made vacant. This accession of men unwilling to join the National Guard in time of peace and impelled to enlist through the prospect of a war has given to the National Guard in the Federal service a good deal of the character of a volunteer force.

General MANN tells of the reluctance of some militiamen to serve when confronted by the realities of military life, of the large numbers of resignations of officers and applications for discharge by enlisted men. The fact that so many men desired to be released, however, he "regards as less "a criticism of the individual than of "the voluntary plan of military ser"vice." On that point there is now general agreement. A striking example of the way public opinion is turning toward universal service is shown in an editorial inquiry in The Evening News of Buffalo, N. Y., as to why, when California's quota of men on the Texas border is 400, when Kansas has 300, and the total of the States of Washington, New Jersey, Montana, Massachusetts, and Louisiana combined is only 1,200, the city of Buffalo alone must have 1,800 of its men on the border, especially as their term of service antedates nearly all the others. Buffalo was one of the National Guard strongholds. Last February, in anticipation of a call for citizen soldiers, there was a movement there to recruit the militia, which encountered strong Socialist and labor opposition. But Buffalo has learned its militia lesson and now demands universal military training.

"A better system of obtaining troops must be devised," said The World yesterday. There must be a better system, indeed, and one that involves an enlistment of the services of all is the only rational system for a democracy. We quite agree with The World that abuse of the men of the National Guard is uncalled for, it is unfair. Most of the men did their work nobly. But the condemnation cannot be too severe of a system managed with such laxity as the National Guard under the Dick law. General MANN finds that men eliminated for physical unfitness had chronic diseases, flat feet, defective eyesight, deafness, and confirmed bad habits which would have been known to their associates in any civil organization. The medical departments of the organized militia seem to have shirked examinations.

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Some remarks of ours criticising the way in which the Boylan drug law has been administered have brought to us a letter from Senator BOYLAN, based on the misunderstanding that it was the law itself which THE TIMES criticised. As was explicitly stated in the article, what we commented upon was the administration of the law, the way in which it was enforced, as a result of which, according to statements made before a legislative committee, a number of individuals had died and many more had been subjected to great suffering. Senator BOYLAN makes similar criticisms himself, laying the blame on the State medical institutions and State and municipal authorities.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

### A Bishop Versus a Novelist.

Bishop BEECHER of Nebraska seems to have been the first to see the need to defend the West from the recent charge of Mrs. ATHERTON that it was equally ignorant of and indifferent to the European war, and unwilling to make from its abundance even small contributions to mitigate the sufferings of the heroic men who are fighting hardly less for America than for their own countries.

These accusations, the Bishop rather indignantly insisted in the letter printed on this page yesterday, are unjust, and yet he came perilously near to admitting that they were true. His refutation consisted, essentially, of the assertion that if the Western folk were giving little or nothing to sufferers from the war it was because they knew of the war only what they read in their newspapers, and have not had their warm hearts moved, as ours have been, by direct appeals from Mrs. ATHERTON and many others like her who have been close to the battle lines and seen the condition of the men returning from them.

But since when is it that the sympathies of Americans cannot be moved by newspaper descriptions of desperate need? The East required nothing more to make it open wide its purse after the San Francisco earthquake—or San Francisco fire, if they prefer to have us call it that—and most of us remember how prompt was the response to the call for aid that came from Messina.

If the West is ill-informed about the causes, objects, and consequences of the European war, that is its own fault. If it is giving little to such funds as those which Mrs. ATHERTON is raising, it is because the West is not interested in anything except its own affairs and its own prosperity. Bishop BEECHER will have to try again if he wants to refute his redoubtable antagonist. He cannot convict her of prejudice against the West or of not knowing as much about its "heart" as he does.

And it is her theories rather than his that fit in with the too well known facts of the case.

### A Winter Use for Playgrounds.

As outdoor skating has about all the merits that an amusement can have—as it is highly productive of both health and joy, combines vigor and grace, has just enough spice of danger to give it zest, and lends itself only with the greatest difficulty to abuses that offend the moralist—only regret can be felt for the fact that in New York indulgence in it can never be but for brief periods, and even those do not come every Winter.

It is not that we are too far south for our ponds and rivers to freeze over solidly; we are too near the sea and the Sound, and, besides, we have filled up most of the ponds with which nature provided us, and our rivers are of the tidal sort, and they never do anything for skaters or skating, even in much higher latitudes than this. In Central and Van Cortlandt Parks indulgence in this noble sport is, indeed, usually possible for a few days each Winter, but their expanses of ice are small and the number of skaters so great that what they get is little better than an "aggravation," to use a popular and not wholly inaccurate characterization. The indoor rinks serve a purpose and earn the favor they receive, but they are rather expensive to maintain, and therefore for their patrons, and skating ought to be among the cheapest of great pleasures—whence, perhaps, the meaning that has crystallized in the phrase, "cheap skate," as used by the world's people.

But though conditions as regards skating are difficult here, certain estimable persons have decided, with reason, that they can be improved. As a beginning they have persuaded the Superintendent of City Playgrounds to flood the one on Tenth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, and if only the Clerk of the Weather will be obliging, all the boys and girls in the Chelsea region, and such of the grown-ups as have remained decently young, are to have, now and then and for a while, a stretch of ice a block long and seventy-five feet wide. That isn't much, but it is some wider than a church door, and though the water under the ice may not be as deep as a well, its shallowness will make it freeze with less persuasion from the thermometer.

This particular bit of land belongs to the Consolidated Gas Company, but that evidently not quite soulless corporation has turned it over to the public until needed for its own purposes, and there are many other vacant lots that to nobody's loss and almost everybody's gain might be treated in the same way each Winter.

### Soldierly Activities Are Many.

Military training, as now understood and practiced, is no longer the simple thing it was in other days, or, if it be objected that even the soldier of eld received, or at least needed to receive, rather complicated instruction before he became a really efficient swordsman, his science had the simplicity of being useful only for the purposes of war. That is not true at present. The modern army requires the services of men in great numbers who are expert in half a hundred or more occupations formerly considered distinctly and exclusively civilian, and the military training of the future will doubtless include as many kinds of teaching that will help to earn a living in time of peace.

Once, when armies wanted to move, they marched. That is too slow for modern operations, and the soldier, though an infantryman, usually rides from wherever he may chance to be to the front. That change has made the problem of transportation a vastly important one, and those who solve it as drivers of the various kinds of motored vehicles, from locomotives to the big and little automobiles, are considered as essential to victory—must have as much skill and courage—as those who hold the trenches or charge across "No Man's Land."

The galloping orderly of the past, too, has been almost entirely replaced in these times of enormously far-flung lines by telephone and wireless corps, and the members of these bodies are not mere operators of mechanisms constructed and maintained by others—they must themselves be both constructors and repairers, able to overcome all sorts of mechanical difficulties, and it is a part of their day's work to do what their civilian colleagues would call impossible. Also, they are expected to get killed when occasion arises, as it not infrequently does. The men who handle the big guns of today deal with machines the complexity of which would be utterly bewildering to the artillerists of fifty years ago, to say nothing of those who worked the stone-throwing catapults of Roman times.

This list could be continued almost indefinitely—through most of the trades and not a few of the arts and professions—and perfect or ideal military training, instead of unfitting men for civil life, will prepare them for it by no means only through its lessons in discipline, co-operation, and obedience to recognized authority.

### Woman Suffrage in the South.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I am what, in common parlance, is known as an educated woman. I pay taxes. I am keenly interested in the schools of my town, in its public library, of which the town made me a life trustee. I am interested in many measures that come before the Legislature and Congress. I have done all I could to encourage and assist in the enactment of good laws. By what divine right are you a sharer in shaping the course of government and I only an onlooker? If you could only sit ballotless and watch ignorant and unmoral negroes elect a liquor Governor time after time, you might begin to understand. But you object to our voting for issues as "we would have them." To deny idealism in a democracy is to defeat democracy. Every election has its idealists who hope for a better day. The Government could never find a better way of making amends to the South for the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, which enfranchised a class who were not then ready for the responsibilities of the ballot, than by now giving to all the women of the South—white and black alike—the power of the ballot. I'd take my chances at trying to help the cook in my kitchen, the housemaid, and the laundress to cast as intelligent a vote as the men of their families.

Mrs. ELIZABETH H. POTTER.

Tyler, Texas, Dec. 20, 1916.

## THE THIRD GIFT.

The East was gray with the dawn of day,
And the Three had journeyed far,
And, a blazing gem o'er Bethlehem,
Was the white and wondrous Star,
And the weary Wise Men found Him there,
With his head on Mary's yellow hair!

'Twas gold they brought for the Prince they sought—
Red gold from the opal East—
And incense meet for the holy feet
Of Judah's promised priest.
And, last of gifts to the Christ and King,
Was the myrrh which meaneth suffering!

So the Hindu bent, all reverent,
With the riches royal brave,
And the stately Greek bowed low and meek
O'er the frankincense he gave—
But the dark Egyptian turned and wept
By the manger where the Saviour slept!

Astrologer, with the gift of myrrh,
As the stars had prophesied,
He knew that he, alone of the Three,
Would walk with the Crucified!
And the Christ Child, clasped to Mary's breast,
But sighed and stirred from a dream of rest!

KADRA MAYSI.

## POLES AND PEACE TERMS.

### Time for Them to Move for an Independent Kingdom.

New York, Dec. 23, 1916.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

After Lloyd George's masterly summing up of the case of Civilization against the Miles Gloriosus of Potsdam, it now lies with the jury, i. e., the peoples of Germany and Austria, to hand down their decision, and it would be, on the part of William II., a very clever diplomatic move, certain of the highest appreciation by the entire world, if he could be induced to yield the foremanship of that jury to his younger imperial "cousin," Charles I., direct descendant of Emperor Leopold I. of Austria, who, 215 years ago, placed the royal crown of Prussia upon the head of Frederick I., former Margrave of Brandenburg.

The very fact that Lloyd George, in his lengthy, judicial résumé, did not even once mention Austria shows that the Allies consider the Hapsburg codefendant less guilty, and there is no doubt that they would prefer to sit down to discuss the final peace conditions with the dignified and personally not liable heir of Maria Theresa than with the blustering successor of Frederick II., the arch plotter of the nefarious scheme of the division of Poland, which crime the three empires, dividing the booty, and the rest of the world, descendants of the passive onlookers of yore, have now to expiate.

I have before me a very remarkable Polish manifesto, dated Geneva, Nov. 10, 1916, published by Le Messager Polonais and signed by a prominent Polish patriot, wherein the author with great lucidity and frankness warns the Allies not to commit another irreparable blunder by abandoning the Polish nation at this critical moment to the loving care of Germany.

Legal or not, sincere or not, the independence proclamation, unless nullified by a quick countermove of the Allies, is bound to insinuate itself into the soul of the Polish nation, becoming instrumental in the possibility of raising a native army of 800,000, which, of course, was the real purpose of the Tartuffian show of repentance and willingness of reparation.

The 6,000,000 Slavs living in this country, and the 3,000,000 Poles in particular, enjoying complete freedom of action while all of their brethren over in Europe are slaves of their present masters, had a great mission to fulfill by becoming the authoritative spokesmen of their countrymen before the Allies and the world at large. The German hyphen movement failed because its swashbuckling leaders, through their treacherous procedure, provoked universal contempt and general condemnation on the part of the American people as such and of the loyal majority of the Austro-German colony as well. But who prevented the Bohemians, Poles, and Serbians from forming one large organization with authoritative press organs as their mouthpieces? They would have been sure of the active sympathy of the whole American nation.

Well, to tell the bitter truth: the Slavs seem incapable of uniting on general principles. Have they produced one great political leader? But it is not too late yet; not one hour, however, ought to be lost by our Slavic fellow-citizens to heed the timely warning of their exiled brother in Switzerland.

England, France, and Italy are the sincere friends of the Poles, and Czar Nicholas II. can simply not afford to treat as a "scrap of paper" Grand Duke Nicholas's manifesto of Aug. 14, 1914, where complete independence was promised to a reunited Poland. Constantinople will be an efficient balm for the Warsaw wounds.

AUSTRIAN.

### Peace Through Surrender.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Professor Giddings's only way to peace, unconditional surrender, is, it must be confessed, a very bloody way, and does he realize how long that road may prove to be? Admitting that there must take place such a change in the political doctrines and national aims of Germany as he has described, has Professor Giddings made it clear that only an unconditional surrender of the Teutonic armies can effect this change in the German mind, or that a surrender to superior force would change the heart and beliefs of the governing power—Germany?

I cannot think Professor Giddings is quite successful in his citation of alleged parallels from our own history. The British Government did not make peace with the Colonies and grant them independence because the British Army was forced to surrender at Yorktown, but because the policy of the Government was opposed by the best statesmen in England and had the sentiment of the English people against it, and also because the Government had its hands full elsewhere.

Nor did England make peace in 1814 because she was beaten. She changed her mind for other reasons. The forced surrender of the Confederate Army at Appomattox did not change the mind of the South—that has been slowly brought about in the years which followed that event.

Now, supposing unconditional surrender does not effect this great change in the mind of Germany, what will insure a lasting peace in Europe? By what scheme can Germany and her allies be kept permanently incapable of again taking the sword if peace has been extorted from Germany by force?

JOHN E. RUSSELL.

Williamstown, Mass., Dec. 20, 1916.

### The Dangerous Eyeshade.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Possibly hundreds of thousands of celluloid eyeshades are being worn in offices, stores and other places of business where clerks both men and women, are employed, and no thought is given to the extremely dangerous character of the pretty and useful article.

Experience has shown that a stick of dynamite in the hands of children is far safer than the average eyeshade. Of course the very inflammable nature of celluloid is well known, but little thought is given to the possibilities for disaster that are contained in one 10-cent eyeshade.

Quite recently an accident occurred to a friend of the writer which almost cost him his life and the destruction of his home. While sitting quietly reading one Sunday evening, wearing a green celluloid eyeshade, he struck a match to light a cigar, and instantly his head was enveloped in a roaring flame—the shade had caught fire, and, being made of cotton, camphor, and other inflammable materials, it became a liquid fire, and my friend's head and face were enveloped in a scorching flame. His hair, mustache, and eyebrows were burned off, and his entire face was one brown blister from chin to forehead. Instinctively he closed his eyes and stopped breathing, otherwise he would have lost his eyesight, and perhaps inhaled the flame and lost his life.

C. R. CHADBURN.

New York, Dec. 23, 1916.

### The Sulzberger Estate.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

We desire to correct the statement in your issue of Dec. 25, 1916, regarding the Sulzberger estate. The suit brought by the guardian of Karl Fulton Sulzberger is a friendly action to determine the legal construction of certain instruments. There is no dispute between the parties as to their rights in the distribution of the proceeds of the stock. The utmost harmony exists between the parties. The effect of the article appearing in your paper is to create the impression that some hostility exists. As attorneys for all the parties on both sides we feel that this impression should be dissipated as a matter of fairness to all concerned.

ROLLINS & ROLLINS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
SOL M. STROOCK,
Attorney for Defendants.

New York, Dec. 25, 1916.

## FOR AND AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

### Professor G. B. Adams Calls It "the Most Tragically Unwise Thing We Have Done Since the War Began."

New Haven, Dec. 24, 1916.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Hall Caine's impassioned criticism of President Wilson's peace note in your issue of this morning is, I think, the most remarkable commentary on it and the interests which it jeopardizes that has yet appeared. It is not merely eloquent to the verge of tears, but it is a valuable service to clear thinking in this country. One paragraph of it I wish especially to emphasize. It reads:

> But neither of these facts affects our conviction that, from the moment that his scheme of peace had been anticipated in form that vitiated all that was good in it and deepened all that was bad, he should have committed it to the flames. That instead of doing so he should have concluded that it would properly be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view is almost enough to make us despair of a rich and powerful intellect.

These two sentences state both the ethics of the situation as it confronted the President a week ago today and the fatal defect of mind which is so characteristic of him in his present position. Over and over again the same characteristic, and its correlative in the opposite direction, have been displayed since his inauguration. As I have said elsewhere, President Wilson's mind is the mind of a scholar, and he acts as the man who is first of all a scholar nearly always acts when he must take hold of practical affairs. Either he deliberates long and minutely, weighs impartially all considerations for and against, and is brought to action with difficulty or not at all, or after some balancing of the arguments in the case, knowing that something ought to be done, he is suddenly confronted with a situation where he sees that if he is going to act at all he must act at once. Then he acts with his deliberation half completed, with important considerations wholly overlooked, less from reason than under the control of impulse and hurry.

Of the first state of mind the submarine controversy with Germany is a striking example. How slowly and carefully the case has been considered. How minutely all phases of it have been balanced. How patiently the most transparent sophistries have been taken into account. And nothing has been done: The nation is left in a position humiliating in the eyes of the world, and as I believe of history, and completely at the mercy of Germany. For her case has been so stated and left in the record that if we should act in the future, upon no matter how clear a case in our own eyes, we must do so under the bitter reproaches of Germany and loud outcries of unfairness.

Of the second state of mind the occupation of Vera Cruz and the surrender to the eight-hour demand are typical instances. The Vera Cruz case was nothing but a leap in the dark, the taking of incredible chances of war by a President passionately devoted to peace, because it seemed necessary to do something at once. That the result was not war we can attribute to nothing but Wilson's luck, which, let us devoutly hope, may become proverbial by the end of his second term. The eight-hour case was even more typical because, like the peace note, it was the result of a more sudden crisis. Whether the eight-hour demand ought to be granted or not, the President himself has plainly confessed that he did not know at the time. The influence of the precedent on future executives, the long embarrassment it may cause in time to come, seem never to have been considered at all, and this possibility should be a presence never out of sight in the Presidential council chamber.

And now comes the peace note. Let us picture its antecedents. The President has long been convinced he ought to do something of the kind. The date when, the form in which, have not been determined. These are things about which his mind will deliberate long and carefully, very likely so long and carefully that he will not act at all, because conclusions that can seem final are so difficult to reach. But suddenly the German peace note appears. President Wilson sees his opportunity slipping away, perhaps forever. Lloyd George is going to make a speech tomorrow which may still more tightly close the door. Instant action is necessary or the chance to act at all is gone. And so the peace note goes out, time and form fixed by accident, the implications of its phrases only half considered, some of them unkind, some of them untrue, misunderstood in opposite ways, the most tragically unwise thing we have done since the war began, whatever result it has. And hence the blundering attempts at explanation under the shock of its first reception. It plainly showed omissions and carried inferences which had not been, but should have been, foreseen in an act of such momentous import. And the explanations also, hurried and ill-considered, had themselves to be explained!

If the President were to learn the lessons of these past acts, if we could believe that this would be the last of them, we should probably find the price not too high even at the cost of the false hopes of Germany and the grievous wounding of those who have wounds enough. But will he? Shall we not be constantly exposed during another four years to action, upon great occasions upon which the President ought to act, about which he has been thinking of acting, but hurried, only half considered and perilous action because the necessity of a sudden decision has arisen and his slow scholar's mind has had no time for its accustomed deliberation?

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS.
(Professor of History, Yale University.)

### To Keep Out of War.

New York, Dec. 23, 1916.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I share with many of my friends the indignation and horror over the treatment of Belgium and Serbia, and I join with my friends in the earnest wish to destroy the philosophy underlying and making such conduct possible. I go with my friends who would have our nation take action—enter into the international situation and seek redress for the deported Belgians, prevention of recurrence of Lusitania outrages, and guarantee of proper treatment of our own citizens and our own mail. I do not believe that we can stay out of the situation any longer. Is this not the clear meaning of Secretary Lansing's unfortunately expressed statement? We cannot stay out of the situation any longer. Therefore, the only question is, How shall we go in? The critics of the President object to his going in without a "big stick." It is interesting to observe that the friends of the "big stick" unanimously disapprove of the President's mild-mannered method of approach. But what is the truth? The people of this country do not want war, yet they are not cowards. They are sensible. Americans are practical idealists. They want to know where they are "going to get off" before they embark. The people want lasting peace and the destruction of the militaristic philosophy in Europe. But they do not want this result accomplished by an American militaristic process. How can we urge a league to enforce peace and disarmament and at the same moment threaten war? It is unthinkable. Shall we then sit by and wait? We cannot. Secretary Lansing meant to make that point clear. The web is extending. We shall be dragged in if we do not walk in.

If we are for the preservation of the rights of neutrals, for a lasting and enduring peace, we must uphold the President at this time. If Germany wants peace, and wants it upon terms which we can approve, why should we not prefer the methods of peace for the methods of bloodshed?

JULIUS HENRY COHEN.

### A Democratic Appeal.

New York, Dec. 24, 1916.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The President has applied in this world crisis the democratic tactics which he employed with such telling effect in dealing with his domestic policies. He makes a direct appeal to the source of government, the people themselves, and by plumbing the wellsprings of the common life generates forces which the statesmen must take cognizance of or neglect at their peril.

The European people have partly responded to the President's note. Its newspaper reception, save in the extreme war organs, has been encouraging. From the undigested mass of newspaper comment which has passed the censorship we glean considerable support for the principle of negotiation in the settlement of this war.

The President approaches the belligerents in a spirit of judicious inquiry. He is seeking a basis of negotiation because he realizes, doubtless more vividly than those whose sources of knowledge and information are neither as accurate nor as trustworthy, that the alternative to negotiation is exhaustion or extermination.

Here may I point out that the President as a neutral party had to accept on their face the statements referred to. Only a bigoted partisan whose attitude makes negotiation impossible would stop to discuss the relative merits of either side. You can't make peace between two parties by calling one of them a liar at the outset. Like an effective negotiator, the President, without attempting directly to mediate, creates the first stage of mediation if both parties will formulate their terms. The mere act of such formulation is often the beginning of peace.

HENRY MOSKOWITZ.

### As to Similar Aims.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In view of the strong condemnation of the President's "Peace Note" expressed by Mr. Wickersham in THE TIMES this morning, with what purported to be representative extracts from the note itself, may I point out that the meaning of the most important of these extracts was seriously altered by the omission of an antecedent sentence?

I refer to the quotation which begins with the words: "Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure, &c." Beginning in this way, the words appear to be an expression of the President's own opinion. But if the sentence which precedes them in the note, and with which the paragraph really begins, is restored it becomes perfectly plain that the President was not stating his own views but explaining the recent utterances of the European Governments: "He [the President] takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, *as stated in general terms to their own people and the world*. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small States as secure, &c." The italics are mine, of course, but it is a pity that they were not used by the President himself, so carelessly or so disingenuously have other people as well as Mr. Wickersham chosen to read his words.

M. G. VAN RENSSELAER.

New York, Dec. 23, 1916.

### The President's Neutrality.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Does it not seem odd that you should devote an editorial column to explaining Mr. Wilson's note? Here is a man whose command of English makes him without a peer in this country, and it requires an editorial column from THE TIMES to make him understood by the English people. No matter how ably you endeavor to explain, the cold selfishness of it remains. How must it sound to the Allies, who are suffering such untold slaughter, when he writes about our neutral rights, forgetting in comparison their frightful woes? Mr. Wilson has carried neutrality so far that he has fallen down with its weight, and makes a sorry picture to the world.

LESLIE P. GILLIES.

Brooklyn, Dec. 24, 1916.

### The Position of The Times.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

There is only one thing the matter with the ground taken in your leading article today—that nobody knows it but you. The American public does not know it, nor the newspapers, nor yet the Allies, nor the Central Powers. There is no evidence that our inscrutable President knows it, and there is abundant evidence that Mr. Lansing does not know it.

H. M. BURR.

Boston, Dec. 23, 1916.

### As It Appears to a Poet.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Suppose a Snake with threatening coils
Hung o'er a Thrush's nest,
And while the Thrush against its toils
Was battling her best
An angry Owl cried "Twit to whoo!
You've spoiled my sleep! For shame!
The objects of each one of you
Are virtually the same."

Suppose a Hoodlum who has felled
A woman and a child
By angry citizens is held,
When o'er the tumult wild
A voice is heard, "This hullabaloo
Must stop—you're all to blame.
The objects of each one of you
Are virtually the same!"

Suppose when Tell, the patriot Swiss,
Shot at the apple tied
To his son's head, and knew to miss
Would mean infanticide,
Suppose some yodeler had a fit
And yelled as Tell took aim,
"Too loodle loo! Whate'er you hit
'Tis virtually the same!"

Suppose that when we came to blows
With George the Third and won
Our land of Liberty, suppose
Instead of Washington
We'd had a gifted man of words
Who cried, "Why fight? For shame!
Our objects and King George the Third's
Are virtually the same."

OLIVER HERFORD.

New York, Dec. 23, 1916.

# ELSIE FERGUSON IN NEW ROLE OF SMILES

### She Appears in "Shirley Kaye," an Amusing Comedy of Uneven Texture, at the Hudson.

### HER CHARM GREAT AS EVER

### Play Contrasts a Parvenu Western Family of Social Climbers With a Fashionable One of New York.

SHIRLEY KAYE, a comedy in four acts, by Hulbert Footner. At the Hudson.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. J. Magen | William Holden |
| John Rawson | Lee Baker |
| Stukeley | William Lennox |
| Mrs. Magen | Mrs. Jacques Martin |
| Daisy Magen | Kitty Brown |
| Paul D'Anchise | Victor Benoit |
| Shirley Kaye | Elsie Ferguson |
| Egerton Kaye | George Backus |
| Mr. Dingwall | Douglas Patterson |
| Mrs. Baylis | Ethel Winthrop |
| Peters | Lawrence Wood |
| The Earl of Rosselvin | Ronald Byram |
| Carol Vallon | Corine Barker |
| Mabel | Helen Erskine |

Elsie Ferguson has dried the tears that have sprung whenever in recent seasons she has stood tense before a stage door or window and has called back the beguiling smiles of other years. In "Shirley Kaye," the new comedy in which this popular actress came to the stage of the Hudson last night, there are wreathes and garlands of smiles and only one or two stray tears—lest one forget.

The smiles are not alone for the star, for Hulbert Footner, whose first play "Shirley Kaye" is, has written a comedy that is decidedly amusing throughout its course, in spite of the fact that it misses by a wide margin being a good play. But while it has its obvious faults, considered as a first play it is so good as to give the hope that the new author will really write one before he quits trying.

"Shirley Kaye" is of uneven texture. One moment its characters are real human beings doing and saying the things men and women say and do, and the next they are concerned with only the superficialities reserved for the frame of the proscenium; from comedy the author plunges into sheer burlesque and then perhaps into melodrama. This constant shifting shatters all illusion and makes caricatures of his people.

Mr. Footner extracts his comedy from the contrast of a parvenu Western family, whose wealth has been gained in railroad management, with a family of social position residing on Long Island. It is an old trick and always an amusing one when handled with the slightest degree of skill. In the second act, in which the rough Koh-i-noors finally realize their dreams and are guests at the Kaye home, there are some hilarious moments at the expense, of course, of the uncouth visitors. The third act is one of the melodramas of finance popular ten years ago turned suffragist, and the last act is still suffragist and highly romantic. In the midst of all of these incongruities are snatches of dialogue felicitous, witty, or happily phrased.

While "Shirley Kaye" will not stand analysis as a play, it is a good show. There are no tedious moments, and it has Miss Ferguson in abundant measure, with her beauty and charm as potent as ever. First, there is Miss Ferguson tousled and torn and lost in the woods, then Miss Ferguson in two stunning gowns, and lastly Miss Ferguson with a man's great coat and slouch hat enveloping her when she runs away from the dinner party with the virile Westerner she has decided to tame. What more could any play ask? Through the first two acts last night Miss Ferguson was even more superficial than her part, but during the latter half she recaptured some of the restraint, usually one of her great assets. Then, too, the curious monotony of her voice was accentuated by an affected manner of speaking with pinched vocal chords. Whenever she lost sight of her charm, however, there was no denying it.

William Holden, Lee Baker, Mrs. Jacques Martin, Kitty Brown and Ethel Winthrop were the best of a generally efficient supporting company.

There could be no doubting the pleasure of the large audience at seeing Miss Ferguson again, and after a little speech that many curtain calls forced from her there could be no doubting her pleasure. "I am so glad to be back home again. I have been in the West, and between you and me," she said, holding her hand to carry her whisper, "I don't like it."

## MISS WELLS ENGAGED.

### Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Wells to Wed J. S. Browning, Jr.

Dr. and Mrs. Brooks Hughes Wells of 523 Madison Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Bulkeley Wells, to John Scott Browning, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Browning of 512 Fifth Avenue. Miss Wells made her début in society two seasons ago. The Wells country place is Pomerale, at Southport, Conn.

Mr. Browning is a member of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. His parents have a country home at Sands Point, Port Washington, L. I.

No date has been set for the wedding.

### Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CALDWELL, N. J., Dec. 25.—Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Caleb A. Harrison of West Caldwell celebrated their golden wedding anniversary today at the home of their son, Councilman J. Monroe Harrison. The couple were married fifty years ago in the old First Presbyterian Church of Caldwell, in which Grover Cleveland's father preached, by the Rev. Arthur M. Sprague. The Harrisons were born in the Caldwell district and have lived there all their lives.

## GAY THRONG AT LAKEWOOD.

### Christmas Visitors Fill the Hotels—Dances and House Parties.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 25.—Lakewood had a gay Christmas. Thousands of people are here for the Yuletide period, crowding hotels to capacity. Most of them will remain for over New Year's Day. Hotels resplendent in laurel, mistletoe and poinsetta are scenes of many house parties over the holiday. Dances were given tonight at the Laurel in the Pines, Laurel House, Hotel Palmer, The Oak Court and other Hotels. While many attended the dances, by far the greater number were out on the lake skating.

Lake Carasaljo is in excellent shape for the ice sports. Members of the Laurel in the Pines Skating Club were out in a body this afternoon, and among them were Miss Gertrude Keating of Brooklyn, Miss C. Bushnell of Buffalo, Charles Nichols, Miss Harriet Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton J. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Beach, Miss Ethel Drake, Miss Anna C. Taylor, George W. Trailer, and others of New York.

The homes of the season sojourners were scenes of house parties. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould entertained several friends at Georgian Court. All of their children except Lady Decies were home for the holiday. Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch entertained for their daughter, Mrs. George Douglass Clews of Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lathrop Pack, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Newton Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Kinney, and others are entertaining house parties. Ex-Governor and Mrs. John Franklin Fort of Newark also entertained at the Laurel House, where Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jamison of New York and Governor and Mrs. James F. Fielder of New Jersey are spending the holiday week.

Judge and Mrs. J. M. Tierney, General and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, John Moffatt of New York, Mrs. Debre of Melbourne, Australia are at the Laurel in the Pines, where Mrs. Lucy F. Cox and Edward Cox are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Bell.

## WHITE SULPHUR FOX HUNT.

### Greenbrier Hounds Have a Lively Run, but Lose Their Quarry.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 25.—Autumn weather and a glorious burst of sunshine took every one out of doors here today.

The Greenbrier fox hounds met this morning at the Meadows, the field being entertained at breakfast before the hounds were cast by Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Lewis. The going was excellent and scenting conditions right. A big straight going fox gave the field a capital run of one hour and a quarter before the hounds lost him in an earth on the banks of the Greenbrier River, the master deciding that the quarry deserved to save his brush for another day. In the field were Lawrence Dickson, master of fox hounds of the Greenbrier Hunt Club; Frank A. Potts and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, who are with the house party at the Meadows for Christmas; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kinney, Charles P. Dickson of Chicago, Miss Olive and George Kahlo and Miss Martha Sherwood.

Groups of holiday sojourners were out on the golf links early this morning, while others tramped to the hills and rode. Among those driving were Mr. and Mrs. Irving Lehman of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hellbert of Richmond Hill, L. I., who drove to Sunny Brook Farm to take luncheon at the log cabin. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Butler and Dr. and Mrs. H. K. Reynolds drove to the Greenbrier River.

Mrs. Charles Stix of St. Louis gave a Christmas night dinner party to several of her friends here.

## CHRISTMAS IN BERKSHIRES.

### Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bishop Give a Tree Entertainment at the Maples.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LENOX, Mass., Dec. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop gave a Christmas tree and entertainment at the Maples this afternoon.

Mrs. George H. Bend and Miss Beatrice Bend are passing the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice will entertain in Williamstown tomorrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field will give a Christmas entertainment at Highlawn House Thursday afternoon, a New York minstrel company presenting the program. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will arrive tomorrow to pass the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Field. Mr. and Mrs. Field have sent out invitations for a luncheon on New Year's at which they will entertain 100 guests. Cortlandt F. Bishop has been invited by the Secretary of the Interior to address the National Park Commission at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington Jan. 5 on a comparison between European and American national parks.

Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler is with Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler at Hidden House.

Miss Gertrude Parsons is registered at the Lenox Club.

Miss Mary Parsons, who was to have spent the holidays in Lenox, fell last week in New York and broke a bone in her ankle.

### Bishop Henry J. Richter Near Death

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 25.—The death of Bishop Henry J. Richter of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Grand Rapids, who was stricken with pneumonia yesterday, is feared hourly, according to a report from his physician. Last rites of the Church have been administered.

The Grand Rapids Diocese has been under the administration of Bishop Richter since it was organized by Pope Leo about thirty-two years ago. Before coming to Michigan he was active among the Roman Catholic clergy in Cincinnati. He was born in Germany in 1838.

### Louis Wiley Operated Upon.

Louis Wiley, business manager of THE TIMES, was operated upon for appendicitis at the Park Hospital late last night by Dr. Edwin Beer and Dr. Walter M. Brickner. So far as could be judged at its conclusion the operation was successful.

# TRIBUTE AT CAPITOL FOR MRS. BOISSEVAIN

### Statuary Hall Crowded at Memorial Service Held for the Young Suffrage Leader.

### MANY PRAISE HER WORK

### Speakers Assert She Sacrificed Life for the Cause, and Ceremony Closes with Plea to Wilson.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Suffragists from all parts of the nation joined this afternoon in a striking tribute to Inez Milholland Boissevain, the young suffrage leader, whose death in Los Angeles last month followed a vigorous campaign which she conducted throughout the country in behalf of the Federal suffrage amendment. The memorial service was held in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, which has been the scene of services in memory of Lincoln and other national heroes.

In spite of the attractions of a holiday afternoon, nearly a thousand people gave up Christmas engagements to fill the floor and galleries of the hall, which were decorated with banners of purple, white, and gold, the suffrage colors. Among the gathering was a sprinkling of Congressmen and other Government officials. Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, National Chairman of the Woman's Party, presided and the speakers were Senator Sutherland of Utah, who introduced the Federal amendment in the Senate; Miss Maud Younger of California, a fellow-worker with Mrs. Boissevain in the Congressional Union, which arranged for the services, and ex-Representative Rowland B. Mahany of New York.

The ceremony opened with a picturesque procession of women and young girls gowned in purple, white, and gold and bearing the tri-colored suffrage banners, headed by a surpliced choir, who marched slowly across the plaza from the Congressional Library to the east entrance of the Capitol, passed through the rotunda, and defiled down the centre aisle of the hall, and grouped themselves about the walls in front of the statues of the famous Americans to whom the room is dedicated.

Leading the procession was the banner which Inez Milholland herself carried in the New York Suffrage parade in 1910, which bore the inscription:

> Forward out of error,
> Leave behind the night;
> Forward through the darkness,
> Forward into light.

All the speakers laid stress on the sacrifice which Mrs. Boissevain had made in giving her life to the suffrage cause. "None the less great," Senator Sutherland said, "that it was made without conscious realization that her life was to be sacrificed, because if she had known that her death would follow the end of her campaign, and had believed it necessary to the cause for which she was fighting, she would have gone on."

At the close of the ceremony, following out the idea of sacrifice which formed the keynote of the services, a resolution was adopted calling upon President Wilson to "act so that by her death Inez Milholland Boissevain shall have delivered her countrywomen from the sacrifice of life."

"We ask that you open the great doors before which our women are exhausting their lives in waiting and appeal," it read. "Will you not let this nation by its example win yet another victory for liberty throughout the world?

"Those who are working in the cause for which Inez Milholland Boissevain died, who know the thousands of other women throughout the world bearing unflinchingly its sacrifices and labors and exhaustion, turn to the President of this democracy with the plea that he intercede to stop such waste of human life and effort; for by her death there has been made clear the constant, unnoticed tragedy of this prolonged effort for a freedom that is acknowledged just, but is still denied. There is no need in the United States to prolong this struggle of the women."

The resolution also quoted Mrs. Boissevain's words, "It is women for women now, and shall be till the fight is won," and "Don't dare to say you are free until all women are free."

In his tribute, Senator Sutherland said: "In our day we are witnessing a great movement having for its object the equalization of the rights which have accrued from this common struggle of both sexes for a larger democracy. This movement proceeds upon the postulate that no Government is completely representative so long as one-half of the responsible membership of the democracy which it represents is denied the right to have a voice in its management."

In the audience were Eugen Boissevain, the young suffragist's husband, Mr. and Mrs. John Milholland, her father and mother, and Veda Milholland, her sister; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont; and among the State delegations, Mrs. Francis E. Warren, wife of Senator Warren of Wyoming; Mrs. William Kent, wife of the Representative from California; Mrs. John W. Langley, wife of the Representative from Kentucky; Mrs. E. J. Hill, wife of the Representative from Connecticut; Mrs. William E. Humphrey, wife of the Representative from Washington, and Mrs. John M. Nelson, wife of the Representative from Wisconsin.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Tues. Wed. probably rain; e. winds, increasing on the coast.

S. Car. — Cloudy Tues., probably rain. Wed. rain; fresh e. to s. e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh e. winds.

Fla.—Rain in n., fair in cent. and s. Tues. Wed. rain, except fair in s.; colder in n. w.; fresh to moderately strong e. and s. e. winds over n.; moderate variable elsewhere.

Ala. and Miss.—Rain Tues. and probably Wed.; colder Wed.; fresh s. e. to s. winds, shifting to n. w. Wed.

Tenn. and Ky.—Rain Tues. or Tues. night. Wed. rain or snow and colder.

Ind.—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Tues. or Tues. night. Wed., snow in n., snow or rain in s., colder; increasing e. to s. winds, becoming fresh to strong, and shifting to n. w. Wed.

Lower Mich.—Snow Tues. and probably Wed.; colder Wed.; fresh to strong e. winds, becoming n. w. Wed.

Upper Mich.—Snow Tues. and Wed.; colder Wed.; increasing e. and n. e. winds, becoming strong.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues., followed by rain or snow at night. Wed., rain or snow, colder by night; increasing e. to s. e. winds, becoming fresh to strong.

Ill.—Rain or snow in n., rain in s. Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer Tues.; colder Wed. afternoon or night; fresh to strong winds.

Mo.—Rain Tues., turning to snow Wed.; warmer in e. and colder in w. Tues.; much colder Wed.; cold wave in w. by Wed. morning.

Wis.—Snow in n., rain or snow in s. Tues. and probably Wed.; colder in w. Wednesday; strong e. winds.

Minn.—Snow Tues. and probably Wed.; colder Wed. and in w. Tues.; cold wave in w. by Tues. night; strong e. to n. e. winds.

Iowa—Rain or snow Tues.; warmer in e. and colder in w. Wed. snow and much colder; cold wave in extreme w. Wed. night.

N. Dak.—Snow and colder Tues. Wed. fair and continued cold, fresh n. shifting to n. w. winds.

S. Dak.—Snow and colder Tues.; cold wave in e. and cent. Wed. fair and continued cold; fresh to strong n. winds.

Neb.—Snow and much colder Tues.; cold wave in e. by Tues. night. Wed. fair, preceded by snow in e.; continued cold.

Kan.—Snow and much colder Tues.; cold wave by afternoon or night. Wed. fair and colder, shifting winds.

La.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., occasional rain Tues. in n. w.; colder Wed.

Ark.—Rain, turning to snow Tues.; cold wave; Wed., fair, colder.

Okla.—Snow Tues.; cold wave. Wed., fair, colder in e.

E. Texas—Unsettled, with cold wave, except on coast Tues. Wed., fair, colder, except in n. w.

W. Texas—Cloudy Tues., snow in the Panhandle; cold wave, except in s. w. Wed., fair, colder in s. e.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 23rd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.63 cents per pound.—Advt.

# WHITE HOUSE CALLER SENT TO AN ASYLUM

### *New Yorker Had Christmas Inspiration to See President and Address Children.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Max Vieweger, who said he was a German Socialist, made a special trip from New York to Washington today to wish President Wilson a Merry Christmas, and became very indignant when Chief Usher F. H. Hoover refused to admit him to the White House. Vieweger was taken to the Washington Asylum Hospital for observation.

"I received a special inspiration in New York this morning," he said, "and immediately boarded a train for Washington. I am supposed to give the President the season's greetings and make a speech to the children who are at the White House today. I came directly here, just stopping long enough on the way to get a bowl of soup."

Mr. Hoover tried to reason with Vieweger. The man was neatly dressed and well educated and said he was a translator of languages in New York.

"I suppose you think I am crazy," he said, "but I am not."

When asked to go his way quietly he hotly replied that the only way they could get him away was to take him away.

"All right," said Hoover, "we'll call the wagon."

The patrol wagon from the police station was called and the President's caller was taken to the asylum.

New York Socialists who could be reached last night said they had never heard of Max Vieweger.

## MUCH OPPOSITION TO MANN.

### Observers See No Chance for Him as Speaker in Republican House.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Although the organization of the next House is nearly a year away—unless an extra session should be called—indications today are that Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader for the last six years, will be eliminated as a candidate for Speaker if the Republicans control the House.

There is still a smattering of Republican insurgency in the lower body. Observers say there are about a half dozen members of the House who must be coaxed to vote for Mr. Mann, and the chances are against landing all of them, even in the face of party necessity.

Representative Gardner's statement that he would refuse to vote for Mr. Mann because the latter supports the President's peace move has crystallized feeling against Mr. Mann. The minority leader declined today to discuss the Gardner announcement. Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, whom Mr. Gardner says he will support for the Speakership, said:

"Mr. Gardner said nothing to me about the matter before making his statement. I do not care to comment now. I would rather not answer the question as to whether I shall be a candidate for Speaker. No matter what I said, a wrong construction might be placed upon the answer."

No other candidates have as yet been seriously mentioned. There is sporadic talk of such compromise candidates as Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, and Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, but speculation chiefly concerns the chances of Mr. Mann and Mr. Lenroot.

## STREET CAR KILLS MOTHER.

### She Was Hurrying Home on Christmas Errand from Church.

Hurrying home from mass in the Church of St. Lucy, to give Christmas presents to her nine-year-old daughter Josephine, Mrs. Anna Perisi, 40 years old, of 219 East 108th Street, was crushed to death yesterday under a Second Avenue surface car at 109th Street.

When the body was released from the car it was seen that one hand clutched a pair of stockings purchased for the little daughter, and the other her prayer book.

Attracted by the crowd, Giuseppe Perisi, the husband, reached the scene just in time to see his wife's body taken from under the car.

## MRS. SKEFFINGTON TO SPEAK

### Widow of Irish Editor to Tell of Rebellion at Carnegie Hall.

Announcement was made last night that Mrs. Hannah Sheehy Skeffington, the Irish revolutionist and suffragist, who recently arrived in this country, will make her first appearance before a New York audience at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 6 at a meeting to commemorate the death of her husband, who was executed during the Irish rebellion last Easter. Mrs. Skeffington will tell the story of the rebellion and the capture of Dublin by the rebels and the subsequent execution of her husband.

A Skeffington Memorial Committee has just been formed and the meeting will be held under its auspices. Mrs. Anna M. Sloan, 88 Washington Place, wife of John Sloan, the artist, has been chosen Secretary-Treasurer of the committee.

## KILGALLON IS SET FREE.

### Far Rockaway Boy Was Involved in the Irish Uprising.

Luke Kilgallon of Far Rockaway yesterday received a cable dispatch from his son, John Kilgallon, 21 years old, in which the son said that he had been released from prison.

Young Kilkallon was arrested during the uprising in Dublin last Spring and was sent to a prison in Wales. It was feared at the time that the young man might be executed, and officials at Washington took up his case. Kilgallon was a student in Dublin at the time of the uprising.

### Professor Edgar Colt Morris.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Professor Edgar Colt Morris, 52, member of the Faculty of Syracuse University twenty-one years, English scholar, author, and head of the Department of English, died today.

### Obituary Notes.

HARRY LEONI, assistant general manager of the American Burlesque Association, died yesterday at his home, 1,452 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his fifty-sixth year.

GEORGE W. PADGETT, formerly United States Marshal and for many years active in Republican politics in Baltimore, Md., died there on Sunday.

JOHN PULLMAN, a veteran of the civil war and for years in the real estate business, died on Sunday at his home, 146 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year.

JAMES H. CRAWFORD, Superintendent of Subway Construction of the New York Edison Company and a resident of Mount Vernon, died on Sunday in the Mount Vernon Hospital in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. MARY ELIZA WYCKOFF, widow of Garrett Wyckoff, formerly a farmer in Gravesend, died on Friday at her home, 1,910 Benson Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fifth year.

MORRIS STARK, a retired neckwear manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home, 141 West 110th Street, in his eightieth year.

Mrs. MARY E. HIGGINS, the mother of the Rev. James J. Higgins, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anne, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 287 Pulaski Street, that borough. She was born in the old town of Williamsburg eighty-four years ago, and had been a member of the Church of St. John the Baptist for forty-seven years.

### Passengers from Bergen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bergen on the Kristianiafjord were:

A. H. Anderson, Mrs. Gerda Bosley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCarthy, Miss H. Chickering, F. C. Dahlberg, Erik Dahlberg, W. W. Foster, George H. Hill, George C. Dodge, W. H. Lowell, B. J. Lucey, O. A. Lund, Francis L. Maguire, Mrs. Natalie Martin, Charles O'Brien, Paul Pugh, Mrs. Dorothy Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Page, Herbert W. Warden, Charles Henry Smith, S. C. Stathers, Garden Shelley, Miss Mabelle Boise, Mrs. L. Holt, Miss Marion Holt, H. Hallander, Winfield Palmer, Miss Emma Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moller, and Augustus Benson.

## DR. NAOMI NORSWORTHY DIES

### Educational Psychology Professor in Teachers College and Author.

Dr. Naomi Norsworthy, associate professor of educational psychology in Teachers College, Columbia University, died yesterday morning at her home, 130 Claremont Avenue, in her fortieth year. She was a member of the Faculty of the college for the last sixteen years.

Dr. Norsworthy was a daughter of Samuel B. Norsworthy, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1901, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy three years later. She was active in student affairs for many years and was for several years Chairman of the Committee on Student Welfare, as well as being a member of the Advisory Board of the Y. W. C. A. Dr. Norsworthy was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Education and American Psychological Association. She was a co-author of "The Psychology of Mentally Deficient Children" and "How to Teach."

In addition to her father, she is survived by two brothers, Professor Leonard D. Norsworthy of Columbia University, and Howard Norsworthy of Central Africa.

### Dr. Julius A. Becker.

Dr. Julius A. Becker, Professor of Practical Anatomy at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and a police surgeon for several years, died yesterday at his home, 67 West Ninety-second Street, in his forty-first year. He was born here, and after being graduated from New York University in 1895, was graduated from the Medical College of the University three years later. Dr. Becker was a member of the County Medical Society and the fraternity of Zeta Psi. His wife, son, and daughter survive him.

### The Rev. George E. Lovejoy.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 25.—The Rev. George E. Lovejoy, formerly chaplain in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died today at his home here. He had been pastor of the South Congregational Church in this city since 1903.

***Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.***

## Engaged

HUTCHINSON—MONTGOMERY. — Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Montgomery of Rutland, Vt., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Montgomery, to Dr. Abbott Trask Hutchinson of New York City.

## Married.

ALEXANDER — O'NEILL. — On Dec. 24, 1916, at the home of Rev. Dr. Silverman, Margaret A. O'Neill to Jacob J. Alexander.

BOWMAR—PALMER.—On Dec. 23, 1916, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Benjamin Palmer, 31 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., May Louise to Dr. Thomas Bowmar, Rev. William Russell Owen, D. D., officiating.

LOURIEFF—FOX.—Mr. and Mrs. William Fox of Richmond Hill announce the marriage of their daughter, Theresa, to Mr. Mortimer Lourieff.

## Died.

ACKER.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, Angeline R. Acker, widow of the late Peter B. Acker, at the residence of her daughter, 318 West 104th St., New York City. Funeral services at her late residence, Grove and Smith Sts., Peekskill, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal 11:55 A. M.

BALLING.—Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, Carl Balling, beloved son of Frank T. and Margaret Balling, (nee Gunther,) brother of Frank and George Balling, in his 19th year. Funeral from his late residence, 302 East 151st St., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 10:30 A. M.

BECKER.—Julius A., M. D., at his home, 67 West 92d St., of pneumonia, 7:30 P. M., Dec. 25. Notice of funeral later.

BELL.—At his residence, 20 West 72d St., Dec. 24, 1916, John Percie Bell, in his 40th year. Funeral services private. Please omit flowers.

BELMONT.—Dec. 25, 1916, Harriet G. Belmont, aged 86 years, at her residence, 257 West 12th St. Funeral services, Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BENJAMIN.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, at Meadville, Penn., Sadie Woolson, wife of Webster Benjamin, in her 30th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIRD.—On Dec. 23, 1916, Clinton W., aged 52, beloved husband of Lena and father of Wallis. Funeral services at his late residence, the Apthorp, 2,211 Broadway, New York City, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1916, at 11 A. M. Interment at Peekskill, N. Y., at convenience of the family.

BONNAR.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, M. Louise Bonnar, the mother of the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., entered into rest in her 80th year. Funeral services and interment Auburn, N. Y. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

BOYLE.—At her residence, 640 Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 25, 1916, Mary, widow of the late David G. Boyle. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—Rebecca C., at Summit, N. J., Dec. 24, widow of the late Anthony Butler, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, Richmond Valley, Staten Island, on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

CAMPBELL. — Dec. 24, Isabelle Campbell. Services at the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 East 73d St., Dec. 26, at 10 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, Dec. 23, 1916, Joseph Campbell, aged 60 years. Services at Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M. Friends invited.

CAMPBELL.—Gabrielle. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 67th St., (Campbell Building.) Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

CONLON.—Dec. 23, Julia, beloved mother of James, Francis, Margaret, and Martha Conlon, at her residence, 165 East 66th St. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 8:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 67th St., at 9 o'clock. Interment at Saugerties, N. Y.

CORBETT.—Suddenly of pneumonia, Dec. 24, 1916, at her residence, 177 West 95th St., Josephine A., daughter of the late Otis G. and Josephine M. Corbett. Services at the above residence Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CRAWFORD.—On Dec. 24, James Henry, son of James T. and Harriet P. Crawford. Funeral services on Tuesday, 26th inst., at Taylor's Funeral Parlors, 146 East 3d St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., at 11 A. M. Coaches will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:06, via New Haven R. R.

CROOKS. — On Friday, Dec. 23, Katharine Morgan Crooks, daughter of the late Dr. George R. Crooks of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. Funeral services at Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 60th St., Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 11 A. M. Interment at Baltimore, Md. Kindly omit flowers.

DALTON.—On Dec. 25, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Richard E. Dodge, Washington, Conn., Mary E. Dalton, widow of James Dalton. Funeral at her late residence Wednesday at 1:30. Services at Unitarian Church, Brattleboro, Vt., Thursday, 1:30 P. M.

DANIEL.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, at his residence, 606 West Eighth St., Plainfield, New Jersey, Edwin M. Daniel, in his eighty-seventh year. The funeral will be private.

DE BALAINE.—Edmée Genevieve Durup, beloved daughter of Mary Agnes and the late James E. Durup de Balaine and beloved sister of Charles, J. Maurice, and Gontran H. Durup de Balaine, on Dec. 24 at her home in Pasadena, Cal., at the age of 29.

DECKER.—Entered into rest Dec. 24, 1916, Heinrich Decker, age 79 years. Funeral services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 113 Avenue A. Interment Wednesday, 10 A. M.

DELMAGE.—Charles, on Dec. 23, beloved husband of Margaret A., retired patrolman of 80th Precinct. Funeral from his late residence, 620 East 161st St., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 9:30 A. M. Mass requiem Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Ann's Av., 159th St., 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

DE NYSE.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, Richard De Nyse, beloved husband of Maria Ryder. Funeral services from his late residence, 149 Van Sicklen St., Gravesend, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M.

DONNELLY.—On Dec. 24, 1916, Maria T., widow of Michael. Funeral from her late residence, 453 East 180th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, thence to St. Joseph's Church, Bathgate Av. and 177th St.

FLINT.—At her residence, 1 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, Frances E. Flint, wife of the late Benjamin Flint. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILES.—At East Orange, N. J., Dec. 25, 1916, Edna A. Giles. Funeral at her home, 78 9th Av., Tuesday evening, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock.

GRIFFIN.—Beloved son of David Griffin and the late Julia Griffin, (nee Casey.) Funeral from late residence, 543 West 129th St., Wednesday, 1 o'clock.

GUNN.—On Dec. 25, 1916, Zula J., beloved wife of Howard J. Gunn. Funeral and interment private.

GUNTHER.—At rest, Dec. 24, 1916, Jacob Gunther, in his 73d year. Funeral services will be held from his late home, 2 Broad St., Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Wallkill Cemetery, Phillipsburg, N. Y.

## Died.

HADLEY.—Florence, beloved wife of Walter C. Hadley, on Christmas Day, in the 47th year of her age. Funeral private. Fall River and New Bedford papers please copy.

HALL.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, Robert Morris Hall, son of the late Timothy and Mary Hall, in his 73d year. Funeral private. Boston papers please copy.

HAULENBEEK.—On Dec. 25, at her residence, 286A Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Florence Rogene, wife of Charles Judson Haulenbeek. Funeral services from the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont St., corner of Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M. Caldwell (N. J.) papers please copy.

HIGGINS.—On Dec. 24, 1916, in her 83d year, Mary E. Higgins, mother of Sister Mary Thecla, Sister Mary Thaddeus, and the Rev. James J. Higgins, D. D. Funeral from her late residence, 287 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 27, thence to Church of St. John the Baptist, Willoughby and Lewis Avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends invited. Don't send flowers; masses preferred. Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Montreal papers please copy.

INGERSOLL.—In his 22d year, Oliver Weekes, Jr., son of Oliver W. and Mabel Rodgers Ingersoll. Funeral services at his late residence, 876 Park Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 9 A. M. Interment private.

JARVIS.—On Dec. 24, 1916, Fannie Converse, widow of Leveritt N. Jarvis. Funeral service at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 11:45 A. M. Interment private.

KLEMANN.—Anna M., (nee Schnugg,) after a brief illness, on Saturday, Dec. 23. Funeral from her late residence, 310 East 5th St., on Wednesday morning, 9:30. Services at St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Church, 125 East 2d St., Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KNOWLES.—On Dec. 23, 1916, James Knowles, aged 77 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 380 Sanford Av., Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, on the arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 2:41 P. M. for Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, at his residence in New York City, Frederick Newbold Lawrence of Bayside, L. I. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

McCREADY.—At Asbury Park, N. J., on Dec. 23, 1916, Belle, daughter of the late George W. and Isabella McCready of New York. Funeral private.

MATLAW.—On Dec. 24, in his 18th year, Isaac Solon, 2d, son of Maurice M. and Etta Matlaw. Burial at Syracuse on Tuesday, Dec. 26.

MILLER.—At Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1916, Elizabeth, wife of the late Joseph O. Miller, in her 73d year. Funeral from her late residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

MILLS.—In Pottstown, Penn., on Friday, Dec. 22, 1916, Ellis Mills, in 71st year. Funeral service Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Pottstown, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 3:30 P. M. Friends are invited also, without further notice, to residence, High and Madison Sts., at 2 o'clock. Interment private, at Edgewood Cemetery, Pottstown.

MOHEN.—On Dec. 25, Anna Mohen, widow of the late James Mohen, native of Carrickmacross, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 612 West 135th St., on Thursday, Dec. 28, 9:45 A. M., thence to Church of Annunciation, Convent Av., 131st St., where a high mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

MOONEY.—At his residence, 34 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, Dec. 24, Patrick Joseph Mooney, beloved husband of Catharine M. Molloy. Requiem mass 9:30 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 27, at St. Francis Xavier Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOSES.—On Dec. 23, after a short illness, Fannie, beloved wife of the late Max Moses. Funeral at convenience of family.

MUNTER.—Dora, suddenly, Dec. 24, beloved mother of Charles Munter. Funeral services from her late residence, 3,621 3d Av., Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 1:30 P. M.

NAYLOR.—Company E, Seventh New York Infantry, N. G. U. S.—The sorrowful announcement is made of the sudden death of First Class Private Ezra B. Naylor, Jr., a faithful soldier and comrade. The funeral services will be at his home, 201 Fremont St., Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 27. Time to be announced later.

LEO F. KNUST, Captain.
S. M. SCHWAB, First Sergeant.

NELSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, Emeline A. Nelson. Funeral services at her late residence, 156 West 106th St., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 8 P. M.

NORSWORTHY.—Naomi, daughter of Samuel B. and the late Eva A. Norsworthy, died at her residence, 130 Claremont Av., New York, Dec. 25, 1916. Rutherford, N. J., papers please copy. Funeral private.

OPPENHEIMER.—On Dec. 25, after a short illness, Mary Fisher, beloved wife of Isaac Oppenheimer. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

PULLMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, John, beloved husband of Elizabeth A. Pullman of 146 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th Av. and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

PULLMAN.—Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, W∴ John Pullman, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, 1916, at 8:15 o'clock, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 7th Av. and St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Those coming from Manhattan or Bronx, take subway to Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, then 7th Av. electric surface to St. John's Place.

TROY ALEXANDER, Master.
EDWARD C. WHITE, Secretary.

REID.—At Hartsdale, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, Elizabeth Tingue, widow of William C. Reid and daughter of the late Simeon Tingue. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, John T. Reid, Hartsdale, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central at 2:45 P. M. Interment at Fort Plain, N. Y.

## Died.

RIESER.—Sophie, entered into rest on Dec. 24, beloved wife of Samuel and devoted mother of Harry, Alice, Miriam and Rose Warshauer and Ray Praver. Funeral Tuesday at 2 P. M. at 865 East 156th St.

SALZMAN.—On Monday, Dec. 25, Israel Salzman, passed away in his 59th year. Funeral will take place from the residence of his son William, 2,588 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 10 A. M. Interment Mount Zion Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

SCHMIDT.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, William M., dearly beloved son of William and Emma Schmidt. Funeral from his late home, 526 West 175th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 10:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of Incarnation, where a mass of requiem will be offered for repose of his soul.

SHEERIN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 24, Richard J. Sheerin of 560 West 184th St. Requiem mass at St. Elizabeth's Church, Broadway and 187th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 10 A. M.

SINGER.—Suddenly, on Dec. 25, in his 25th year, Harry, beloved son of Rachael (nee Jackson) and the late Charles Singer, and brother of Adeline Cahn and Samuel Singer. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 2,540 Grand Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 1 P. M.

STEVENSON.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, Edward Charles Stevenson. Funeral private, at his late residence.

TSCHUPP.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, at Roosevelt Hospital, Lena B. Tschupp of 1 West 100th St. Remains at August Eickelberg's Parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St. Funeral 11 o'clock, Wednesday.

TETLEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, at Springfield, Mass., Samuel W. Tetley, born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, beloved husband of Fannie Wade, in his 59th year. Funeral from 443 51st St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

VANDERHOOF.—Entered into life eternal Dec. 24, 1916, at her late residence, 949 Anderson Av., Louise C. Vanderhoof. Office for the dead will be said at Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St., Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

WALDRON.—On Friday, Dec. 22, Mary Wallis, daughter of the late Samuel Wallis and Martha Melcher Waldron of Boston, in the 87th year of her age. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday morning, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock. Burial at Portsmouth, N. H., on Wednesday morning.

WALLACE.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, at her home, 163 Cleveland St., Orange, N. J., Isabella, widow of the late David L. Wallace. Funeral service at Grace Church, Orange, Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

WEBSTER.—At Newtonville, Mass., on Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, Sarah, widow of the late Thomas Webster, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Joseph G. Webster, 422 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 8 P. M., Tuesday, Dec. 26. Please omit flowers.

WESTERVELT. — On Monday, Dec. 25, Charles E. Westervelt, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 331 East 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet 1 P. M. train from foot of Liberty St., New York. Interment at convenience of family.

WEISS.—Kate, at the late residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Musschl, 1,729 Van Buren St., Bronx. Services Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 8 P. M. Funeral Dec. 28 at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

WILLS. — At East Orange, N. J., Dec. 24, 1916, Gertrude Maria Wills, daughter of the late Gurdon and Julia Savage Robins, and widow of Andrew J. Wills, aged 91 years. Funeral at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 12 o'clock noon.

WINSTON.—Monday, Dec. 25, 1916, Edwin J. Winston. Funeral services at 1,060 Amsterdam Av., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 11 o'clock.

BRUNZEL.—Walter, Dec. 24, aged 57. Funeral 213 East 82d St., today.

CARLSON.—Hilda, 101 West 96th St., Dec. 24. Funeral today 1:30 P. M.

DOBBINS.—James J., Dec. 23. Funeral 464 West 51st St. today 2 P. M.

DUCKER.—Henry, 113 Avenue A, Dec. 24, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GERAGHTY.—Patrick, Dec. 24. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av. tomorrow 10 A. M.

GOEDE.—Franz, Dec. 24. Funeral 332 East 86th St. today 2 P. M.

GROGAN.—Alice, 513 West 32d St., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

## Died.

HASENCY.—Monika, 336 East 84th St., Dec. 23, aged 50. Funeral today 9:30 A. M.

HILLER.—Isidor, Dec. 23. Funeral 22 Lenox Av., today, 10 A. M.

KUESTNER.—Anna C., 340 East 139th St., Dec. 24. Funeral today 11 A. M.

LOWE.—Margaret, 227 West 123d St., Dec. 23, aged 75. Funeral today 10 A. M.

LUDWIG.—Anna, 2,418 Bathgate Av., Bronx, Dec. 23, aged 12.

McFEE.—Allan, 431 East 26th St., Dec. 23. Funeral today 1:30 P. M.

McGRATH.—Thomas, Dec. 24. Funeral 34 East 29th St. today 9:30 A. M.

MAGEE.—Henry C., Dec. 24. Funeral 2,15 7th Av.

MOORE.—Charles L., Dec. 23, aged 74. Funeral 223 8th Av.

O'BRIEN.—George, 407 East 137th St., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow 9:30 A. M.

SCHIELDS.—Minnie, Dec. 24. Funeral 23 Lenox Av., today 10 A. M.

SCHMIDT.—Henry, 1,553 Avenue A, Dec. 23, aged 70. Funeral today 2 P. M.

SMALL.—William, Dec. 23. Funeral 46 West 51st St.

STAHL.—Elizabeth, 310 East 126th St., Dec. 23. Funeral today 2 P. M.

WITTPENN.—Dorothea W., 140 East 90th St., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow 1 P. M.

WOLTERS.—William, Dec. 23, aged 41. Funeral 168 East 116th St. today.

YUNG.—Elizabeth, 133 West 11th St., Dec. 24, aged 89. Funeral tomorrow 1:30 P. M.

ZANONE.—Paul V., 9 Charlton St., Dec. 23.

**Brooklyn.**

ACKERNECHT.—Paul, 309 11th Av., Dec. 23.

BREHM.—Mary, 93 Essex St., Dec. 23, aged 77. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CARR.—William H., 415 48th St., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow.

DAVIS.—George A., 8 Conway St., Dec. 23. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HANER.—Katherine, 1,397 Broadway, Dec. 23, age 65.

HART.—Annie E., 229 Rutledge St., Dec. 24. Funeral Dec. 28.

HOCH.—Henry, 689 Flushing Av., Dec. 24, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—Mary W., 1,023 Carroll St., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LYNCH.—John V., 30 Monroe St., Dec. 24.

MICHAEL.—Matilda, 369 3d St., Dec. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ROBERTS.—Amelia, 185 Charlton Av., Dec. 23.

**Hoboken and Jersey City.**

ERXMEYER.—Ernest G., 216 Hudson St., Hoboken, Dec. 23, aged 34.

GYSLING.—Louisa, 408 Shippen St., West Hoboken, Dec. 22, aged 70. Funeral today.

LANCTON.—Michael, 401 Pacific Av., Jersey City, Dec. 23. Funeral today 9 A. M.

MADDEN.—William, 101 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, Dec. 24. Funeral today 9 A. M.

SHAW.—John, 49 Beacon Av., Jersey City, Dec. 23. Funeral today 8 A. M.

**Long Island.**

CLIFFORD.—Donald, Corona, Dec. 23, aged 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FOX.—George, Queens, Dec. 24, aged 48. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

LUDEMANN.—John D., Steinway, Dec. 24, aged 94. Funeral private.

MEYER.—Wilhelmina, Ridgewood, Dec. 23, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'ROURKE.—James C., 728 Ely Av., Long Island City, Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow.

BOWDON.—Marietta, Woodhaven, Dec. 23.

WALSH.—Robert E., Elmhurst, Dec. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

## In Memoriam

APPELL.—Jacob. In memory of our beloved father, who entered into rest Dec. 26, 1915.

HARAN.—Mary. Mass St. Ignatius Loyola's Church today, 9 A. M.

WARD.—James M. Mass St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

CIRCLE 104 J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 58th St.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL

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| Elementary Latin Composition | 15 | Plane Geometry | 38 |
| Chemistry | 39 | | |

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board last year to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board this year in the following subjects:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Grammar and Composition | 60 | American History | 60 |
| English Literature | 74 | Elementary Algebra, Complete | 66 |
| Elementary German | 63 | Chemistry | 60 |
| Advanced German | 60 | *Cicero and Sight Reading | 75 |
| Elementary French | 65 | *Virgil and Sight Reading | 75 |
| Plane Geometry | 67 | *Advanced Latin Composition | 75 |

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# THRILLS AND SPILLS MARK OPENING OF ICE YACHTING SEASON ON SHREWSBURY

## O. U. WINS RACE AFTER COLLISION

### Ice Yachtsmen Have Thrilling Afternoon in Opening Competitions on Shrewsbury.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Spectacular and thrilling races were sailed by the Independent Club ice yachts today in a brisk northwest wind that sent the white-winged fliers up in the air on a single runner throughout two fast six-mile events on the North Shrewsbury. The yachts were heavily ballasted and double reefed, and carried two-man crews.

Before these events, the new ice yacht Banshee, owned by Clarence Fisher of Newark, and Ralph B. Sickels, Commodore of the Independent Club, was wrecked in a collision with the O. U., owned by H. C. Page of Newark, which was being sailed by Everett Asay of Red Bank, with his brother-in-law, James H. Van Kirk, of 1,099 Grand Street, Brooklyn, tending sheet. The skippers had a miraculous escape from injury when the two boats, in turning about, came together, the keel and one of the runners of the Banshee being cut in two. The O. U. escaped damage, and in the second race of the afternoon won the six-mile event with the same crew, sailing the distance in 9:33. Vincent Willis's Fidget was second in 10:22, and Reindeer third in 11:01.

After leading half the distance in the first race, the Fidget broke down when a wire holding the main sheet parted. The Reindeer, sailed by Chester Minton alone, won the race, covering the six miles in 11:03. O. U. was second in 11:34, and Fidget third, 21 seconds behind. Edward V. Willis, builder of the champion Imp, acted as official starter and timer.

While sailing on the river today a puff struck the lateen-rigged ice yacht Wizard, owned and sailed by John Dickerson, son-in-law of John Wagner, a New York banker, and the yacht upset. Mr. Dickerson was caught under the cockpit, but escaped injury.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

Distance, 6 miles.

| Yacht. | Finishing Time. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Reindeer | 3:34:33 | 11:03 |
| O. U. | 3:50:04 | 11:34 |
| Fidget | 3:50:25 | 11:55 |

SECOND RACE.

Distance, 6 miles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| O. U. | 4:24:33 | 9:33 |
| Fidget | 4:25:22 | 10:22 |
| Reindeer | 4:26:01 | 11:01 |

## SKATERS OUT IN FORCE.

### First Outdoor Sport on Ice Brings Many to Van Cortlandt Park.

The outdoor ice skating season was formally ushered in at Van Cortlandt Park lake yesterday, when the red ball was displayed for the first time this season, but the opening session was only a brief one. From 8 o'clock in the morning followers of this Winter pastime crowded the big area of ice, and were having a jolly time of it up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when all were ordered off the ice. It was estimated that 5,000 skaters had been out.

Fearing that the warmth of the sun, which shone for the greater part of the day, had made the ice weak and dangerous, the park officials ordered the ice cleared at 4 P. M. The promise of a crowd at night greater in numbers than those of the morning and afternoon gatherings also influenced the officials in ordering the ice to be cleaned. It is expected that the lake will be in good condition again today. There was no other skating at any of the local places. The expanses of water in Central Park did not have enough ice to warrant hoisting the red ball, and the same was true of Prospect Park of Brooklyn.

## SPEED SKATING TOMORROW.

### Fast Men to Face the Gun at the St. Nicholas Rink.

A test of speed between four of the fastest amateur ice skaters in the East and J. Werner Bjork, winner of the French amateur championship just before the beginning of the war, will be a feature of the race program to be contested at St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night. Bjork, a Scandinavian, who annexed the French speed title three years ago, yesterday entered in the half mile and mile handicap races which lead the program, and in each event he will face the American cracks, Walter Kuehne, Donald Baker, and Billy Taylor of the New York A. C., and Richard Distler.

Bjork is not a stranger to New York skating enthusiasts, for he has been competing here for two seasons. Last Winter he won an ice skating marathon at Poughkeepsie, beating his field by more than a half mile. Bjork is at his best on open ice, but has been practicing on the sharp turns of the rink with a marked degree of success, and is expected to put up a lively contest.

Leslie Baker, brother of the New York A. C. star, is one of the promising youngsters who will participate in the three-quarter-mile Class B race in which the schoolboy champions of two years ago, Arthur and Stanley Gershel, Columbia Grammar School lads, will also be starters.

Norval Baptie, who has staked a claim as a professional speed skating champion, will give an exhibition of speed skating and barrel jumping in conjunction with the competition events.

## SUMMER BASEBALL IS HIT.

### Cornell Makes More Stringent Eligibility Rule for Students.

ITHACA, Dec. 25.—In an effort to curb the evil of Summer baseball, Cornell has made a radical change in the eligibility rules for the coming year. Under the new rule, which goes into effect on Jan. 1, permission from the University Faculty Committee on Student Affairs is required before a student may play in any baseball contest at which admission is charged to the field or stand, except as a member of the college team.

A violation of this will be taken as prima facie evidence that remuneration was received, and the student becomes ineligible to represent the university. If, however, a sufficient reason for failure to obtain the required permission is presented to the Committee on Student Affairs the student's eligibility may be restored. The rules governing freshmen have also been made to conform to this principle.

## CHESS TOURNEY TODAY.

### Cornell, Penn., and C. C. N. Y. to Play in Triangular Competition.

The eighteenth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League, with teams from Cornell, Pennsylvania, and the College of the City of New York participating, will begin at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club this morning, and will continue for three or four days, according to the schedule adopted. Major J. Moore Hanham of the Manhattan Chess Club has consented to act as referee. The following teams will compete for the championship, now held by Pennsylvania:

Cornell—H. Berman, '17; S. Ginsberg, '17; S. Wilson, '17; C. P. Hotson, '17.

Pennsylvania—Harry Kline, veterinary, '17; B. Winkelman, law, '17; E. S. Jackson, Wharton, '18; L. Horner, '19.

City College—S. Seplowin, '18; B. P. Gill, '17; J. Erman, '20; J. Finchel, '18.

## GRANBERY HAS KEEN EYE.

### Breaks 87 Clay Birds in New Rochelle Yacht Club Shoot.

A fifteen-pound roast pig was the feature prize yesterday at the holiday shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Eight men competed for this trophy, which was the gift of Francis M. Wilson, one of the crack shots of the club. It was a fifty bird match and it resulted in a tie between Wilson and B. R. Stoddard, each having smashed forty-nine clay birds. Wilson yielded the prize to his opponent.

George P. Granbery was high scratch man of the day with eighty-seven as his score. He also captured the ten and fifteen-bird scratch prizes and he returned a perfect score of twenty-five for the take-home trophy. The prize for the first fifty birds also went to Granbery. The high handicap prize was won by B. R. Stoddard, who also won a leg for the December Cup with a full score. The leg for the Accumulation Cup went to Wilson, who now has five to his credit, and Stuart Scott was the winner of the Distance handicap.

The scores follow:

| Names. | 25. | Dec. Cup. | Acm. | H. | H. | T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. P. Granbery | 0 25 | 2 23 | 2 21 | 87 | 10 | 97 |
| B. R. Stoddard | 4 24 | 3 25 | 2 21 | 79 | 12 | 91 |
| C. A. Marsland | 6 24 | 6 22 | 7 25 | 65 | 22 | 87 |
| Stuart Scott | 1 18 | 0 24 | 0 19 | 82 | 4 | 86 |
| F. M. Wilson | 4 18 | 2 21 | 1 23 | 73 | 9 | 82 |
| A. B. Stoddard | 0 19 | 0 20 | 0 19 | 76 | 0 | 76 |
| J. Merritt | .. | 2 18 | 2 16 | 63 | 10 | 73 |
| J. A. Mahlstedt | 6 22 | 6 24 | 6 21 | .. | .. | .. |

## LEWIS IS HIGH IN SHOOT.

### Captures Scratch Event in Holiday Contest of Bayside Y. C.

Tracy H. Lewis was high scratch gun in the holiday shoot at seventy-five clay birds at the traps of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday. Lewis dropped seventy of his three strings. A. Kleisick was second with sixty-seven.

A field of sixteen competed in the handicap, which was won by G. S. McCutcheon, who broke sixty-four for a gross score of seventy-four on his handicap of ten. Lewis, who had a handicap of four, also had the same total, but as he won the high scratch prize he was eliminated from the other event. The second handicap prize was won by A. Kleisick, with 67, 6,—73, and the third prize by Daniel E. Smith, with 65, 6—71.

The summary follows:

Handicap Shoot, 75 Clay Birds.—Tracy H. Lewis, 70—4, 74; G. S. McCutcheon, 64—10, 74; A. Kleisick, 67—6, 73; Daniel E. Smith, 65—6, 71; D. S. Cornwall, 62—8, 70; George Kelly, 63—8, 71; W. M. Collins, 63—6, 69; Frederick R. Long, 62—6, 68; Lorenzo B Smull, 63—4, 67; Heyward H. Shannon, 58—8, 66; William Poertner, 53—12, 65; J. F. Simonson, 59—6, 65; Ernest L. Smith, 52—12, 64; William H. Johns, 45—15, 60; John Johns, 40—15, 55; F. Winslow, (professional,) 58.

## INDIAN HABOR Y. C. WINS.

### Team Beats the Norwalk Gun Club Four at Traps.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 25.—The gun club of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club won the team match against the Norwalk, Conn., Gun Club at the Indian Harbor traps this afternoon. J. Harvey Finch of Greenwich was high scratch in the doubles and Mortimer B. Foster, also of Greenwich, was high scratch in the singles. Cups were awarded as prizes. Each team was represented by four men, as follows:

INDIAN HARBOR—J. Harvey Finch, Mortimer B. Foster, Paul A. Raymond, J. Harvey Finch.

NORWALK—F. J. Ham, F. W. Thompson, H. W. Hurlbutt, J. R. Talcott.

## CALLIGHAM WINS AT TRAPS.

### Records High Scores in Two Events at Great Neck G. C.

B. Calligham, crack marksman of the Great Neck Golf Club, recorded the high scores in the two competitive events at the organization's traps yesterday. In the competition for the Du Pont trophy, Calligham won with forty-four breaks out of a possible fifty targets and in the fifty-bird contest for the Shooting Committee's trophy he shattered thirty-nine of the blue rocks. In both contests F. Hoenig was the runner-up, making thirty-seven in the Du Pont contest and thirty-eight in the Shooting Committee's competition.

The scores were as follows:

Fifty-target competition for Du Pont Trophy—B. Calligham, 44; F. Hoenig, 37; B. Kalker, 36; A. G. Relyea, 35; Walter Tobler, 34; E. E. Frisch, 33; E. L. Hass, 27.

Fifty-target competition for Shooting Committee's trophy—B. Calligham, 39; F. Hoenig, 38; B. L. Pettigrew, 36; William Tobler, 36; H. A. Celles, 33; B. Kalker, 32; E. E. Frisch, 31; Walter Tobler, 29; A. G. Relyea, 28.

## U. S. SOCCER TEAM TIES CONTINENTALS

### Season's First International Match a 1 to 1 Draw—Other Games.

With four members of the All-American team which visited Scandinavia in the line-up, and a crack forward combination to boot, the United States eleven could do no better than tie with the Continental team in the first of the annual series of international matches of the Footballers' Protective Association, played at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon. The final total was 1—1, the Continentals having tallied in the first half and the United States eleven toward the latter part of the second. The Americans missed a penalty in the first period, with which they would have won the game, which will be replayed in February.

The Americans were the first to force a corner, but their opponents soon followed suit. Farrar, in goal for the Continentals, made two stops of difficult shots by Cooper on the left. A penalty was chalked up against M. Vandeweghe for handling the ball, but Ford of the United States team shot too high and the opportunity was lost. Twenty minutes from the start, Ericksen kicked up the field to Hager, who shot a fine goal from thirty yards out.

Throughout the second half the Americans kept up a hot attack, forcing corner after corner, until, five minutes from the end, Ingram, from a corner on the right, found an opening and tied the score. With darkness setting in, the Continentals held their own until the whistle blew.

The line-up:

| United States, (1.) | Position. | Continental, (1.) |
|---|---|---|
| Reilly | G. | Farrar |
| Post | R. B. | M. Vandeweghe |
| Robertson | L. B. | J. Vandeweghe |
| Ingram | R. H. | Hager |
| Lennox | C. H. | Van den Eynden |
| Waldron | L. H. | Ericksen |
| Koelsch | O. R. | Walther |
| Ford | I. R. | Seaman |
| Heminsley | C. | Dickman |
| Holt | I. L. | Rubin |
| Cooper | O. L. | Meyer |

Referee—C. E. Creighton. Linesmen—E. Newman and E. Tauberle. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

Philadelphia's eleven, representing the Allied Amateur League, proved its strength in the interleague game, which preceded the international match at Lenox Oval, by defeating the eleven selected by the Metropolitan Football League by the score of 5 goals to 2. At half time the visitors had established an advantage of 2 to 1.

After twenty minutes of play Walsh, inside right for New York, started the scoring, but ten minutes later Burgin of the Amateur League equalized. Before half time Whitley had placed Philadelphia in the lead. Whitley scored again in the second half, after which Dillon tallied for New York, making the total 3 to 2 in favor of the Quakers. In the remaining time Johnson contributed two goals in behalf of the visitors. The line-up:

| Philadelp'a, (5.) | Position. | New York, (2.) |
|---|---|---|
| Pearce | G. | Irving |
| Morgan | R. B. | Gracey |
| A. Taylor | L. B. | Mitchell |
| Wombach | R. H. | H. Shaw |
| L. Taylor | C. H. | Haughie |
| Scott | L. H. | Hart |
| Johnson | O. R. | McGowan |
| McGhee | I. R. | Dillon |
| Burgin | C. | Walsh |
| Nolan | I. L. | J. Shaw |
| Whitley | O. L. | Tracey |

Goals—Burgin, Whitley, (2,) Johnson, (2,) Allied League; Walsh, Dillon, Metropolitan League. Referee—Vincent Walsh. Linesmen—A. Hunt and J. Fairbrother. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

The Visitation Football Club of Brooklyn won the Southern New York Cup tie game from the Overseas Wanderers at Taft's Oval by the score of 5 goals to 1 yesterday. Walsh of Visitation monopolized the scoring, contributing three of the goals, while Lee and Maroney added one apiece. McCrickard scored for the Wanderers.

### Long Trip for Dartmouth Five.

Dartmouth's basket ball team will begin an extensive tour on Dec. 31. From then until Jan. 9, inclusive, a game will be played every night except Sunday. This means that eight teams will be played on the vacation trip. They are the College of the City of New York, Crescent A. C., Lafayette, Penn State, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, and finally Yale at New Haven. The men who will make the trip are: Aishton, Rau, Hutchins, forwards; Steenrod, Hutchinson, centres; Sisson, Mudgett, and Larmon, guards.

## Walter Camp's All-America Elevens

As the selections appear in Collier's, issue of Dec. 30.

| | FIRST ELEVEN. | SECOND ELEVEN. | THIRD ELEVEN. |
|---|---|---|---|
| End | Baston, Minnesota. | Herron, Pittsburgh. | Coolidge, Harvard. |
| Tackle | West, Colgate. | Ward, Annapolis. | Beckett, Oregon. |
| Guard | Black, Yale. | Hogg, Princeton. | Garrett, Rutgers. |
| Centre | Peck, Pittsburgh. | McEwan, West Point. | Phillips, Ga. Tech. |
| Guard | Dadmun, Harvard. | Bachman, Notre Dame. | Seagraves, Washington. |
| Tackle | Horning, Colgate. | Gates, Yale. | Ignico, Wash. & Lee. |
| End | Moseley, Yale. | Miller, Pennsylvania. | Vowell, Tennessee. |
| Quarter | Anderson, Colgate. | Purdy, Brown. | Curry, Vanderbilt. |
| Half Back | Oliphant, West Point. | Le Gore, Yale. | Gilroy, Georgetown. |
| Half Back | Pollard, Brown. | Casey, Harvard. | Driscoll, Northwestern. |
| Full Back | Harley, Ohio State. | Berry, Pennsylvania. | McCreight, Wash. & Jeff. |

## LOEB GETS TENNIS TROPHY.

### Defeats Colby in Final Round of Pinehurst Tourney.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 25.—In the St. Thomas tennis tournament at Pinehurst only the final of the men's singles was played today. Allan Loeb of the Ravislow Club, Chicago, won the singles trophy by defeating Gardner Colby of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club in three straight sets, 6—2, 9—7, 7—5. Loeb, playing in partnership with Colby, was defeated in the final of the men's doubles yesterday, but today's match was the third successive singles match in the present tournament to be won by Loeb without the loss of a set. The final of the women's singles and the semi-final of the mixed doubles will be played on Tuesday.

In addition to winning the tennis trophy, Loeb, riding Crow, won two of the three heats in the quarter-mile dash known as the Guests' Purse at today's meet of the Pinehurst Jockey Club, riding against a fast field which included Nat Hurd of Pittsburgh.

## JUNIOR TITLE PLAY TODAY.

### Big Entry for National Indoor Tennis Championship.

The first of the national indoor tennis championships will begin this morning on the Seventh Regiment courts, when 100 contestants start play for the junior title. This is the largest number of entrants that the event has had, being a considerable increase over the first tournament a year ago.

Raising the age limit from 18 to 20 years was instrumental in drawing out a big entry, many of the collegians deciding to compete in the event. The titleholder is Elliott Binzen of Fordham, who will defend this year. During the past Summer Binzen showed a marked improvement in his play. He will need all his ability, for the field looks to be more formidable than that which he faced a year ago. Binzen is in the lower half of the draw, where the greatest strength of the tournament lies. To obtain advanced position in the title play he will have to defeat several prominent contenders.

One of these is Benjamin Letson, winner of the national boys' championship at Forest Hills last September. Letson is a clever player, with stamina and skill at his command, and is expected to make an excellent showing at the indoor game. Others in the lower half of the draw are Henneth B. Gow of Amherst, John A. Collom of Dartmouth, B. Van Raalte of Columbia, and F. A. Middleditch of Princeton.

The draw for the doubles competition will probably be made tomorrow.

### Manhattan Chess Tourney Opens.

Play in the annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club began yesterday between A. Kupchik, champion, and J. Rosenthal, former State champion, and resulted in a draw in thirty moves. Kupchik conducted the black side of a centre counter gambit. The game between Dr. Hicks and Albert Hallgarten was postponed.

### Goewey Is Assistant Manager.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Raymond Goewey of Pittsfield, Mass., has been elected assistant manager of the Colgate football team for next season. He will become manager in his senior year, according to the usual system. Goewey is a sophomore, and a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

### Mitchell to Lead Harriers.

Fred Charlton Mitchell has been elected to lead the harriers of the University of Pennsylvania next season. In 1913 he was the interscholastic cross-country champion. The election took place at a banquet to the cross-country team. In addition to a captain the following officers of the cross-country club were elected: H. A. Price, President; A. Hoskins, Vice President; H. H. Bonsall, Jr., Secretary, and C. Bramer, Treasurer.

## News of Athletic Activities at the Colleges

### Yale's Aviation Plans.

Trubee Davison, President of the Yale Aero Club, has induced about all the members to become prospective members of the school of aviation to be established next Spring by the American Trans-Oceanic Company at some point on the northern shore of Long Island Sound, probably at either New Haven or New London. There are a score of members of the club who are competent aviators at present who go to New London two or three times a week and practice with the Government flying boats located there. Several will take a course at the new school to perfect themselves as military observers and aerial photographers.

### Baseball at Syracuse.

Syracuse, having lost both of its pitchers, Turnure and Slater, by graduation, has decided to make an early start to develop new ones for the baseball season of 1917. Keib, who showed some promise, is left, and will be the veteran among the candidates for the post. But Coach Lew Carr has announced that he wants every man who has been or thinks he is a flinger to get to work in February and show what he can do. The team also lost its principal catcher, Morgan, but there are two good freshmen, Greer and Payne, who played last year, who seem to be of 'Varsity calibre. Hicks, who pitched to them as a freshman, promises to make good this Spring for the big team, and Kean, who was not in college last year, has returned, and may try and do some twirling the coming season. Meehan and Captain Hamilton are the two infielders left from last year's team, and they will be the mainstays on which Carr hopes to be able to build another such good infield as he had last year.

### Swimmers at Swarthmore.

Swarthmore, as usual, will pay considerable attention to swimming this Winter, for even though rated as a minor sport it has always been a popular one. Dowdell and Burdsdall will lead the plungers; Terradell, Leslie, Woodside, and Wassman have been showing high form at the diving part of the game, and Tomlinson, Pearson, Jenkins, and Atkinson have so far excelled in the swims, both sprints and fairly long distances, though none has as yet been fully tried out. The team this year is larger than ever, and has some very promising material.

### Basket Ball at Johns Hopkins.

The athletic authorities at Johns Hopkins, in Baltimore, do not recognize basket ball as one of the university sports. There are so many students fond of the game, however, that they have organized an independent five, which they will call the Hopkins Independents, and trust to the gate receipts and subscriptions to carry them through the season. A schedule of games prepared includes all the nearby institutions, including Annapolis, Georgetown, the Catholic University, George Washington, St. John's, University of Maryland, and some Virginia colleges trips to which will not require absence from recitations.

### Colgate's Dates Restricted.

By a ruling of the Faculty at Colgate the Thanksgiving Day game of football by the 'Varsity team will be cut out in the future. The reason is that it gets so cold up at Hamilton by mid-November that snowfalls interfere with team practice, and the students—as they did this Fall—have to go to a more southern and warmer climate for the finishing touches of their work for a game on Thanksgiving, and so lose several days of study and recitations.

### Ohio's Football Elevens.

Two Ohio elevens, those representing Ohio State and Miami, went through the 1916 campaign without defeat, though Denison played the latter to a scoreless tie. Mount Union lost but one of the eight games played, when, after the game with Michigan and the eleven all battered up, Case took its measure. Denison lost only one State game, though it was tied in two. Both Oberlin and Cincinnati failed to win a game during the season.

### Mt. Union Plans Big Gymnasium.

The 500 or more students at the Mount Union College, a coeducational institution at Alliance, Ohio, and its alumni have decided to build an athletic auditorium at the college at a cost of $30,000. As its name indicates, the structure will be used for college rallies, musicales, lectures, and other activities, as well as a general physical training quarters for the students. The plans call for basket ball cages, gymnasia, and the necessary lockers and showers for students of both sexes.

### At Two Missouri Universities.

St. Louis University has arranged for Charles M. Rademacher, University of Chicago, '12, to coach its football team next season. Rademacher acted as A. A. Stagg's assistant this year, and took hold of the St. Louis team a week before its annual game with Washington University, of the same city. St. Louis will lose only Captain Emil Flug and Joe Corcoran from its line, both by graduation this coming June, and there is a lot of promising freshman material for the new coach to work with. Washington, however, loses eight of its letter men by graduation, and has to build up a new team next season, the coming graduates including Captain Urban Busiek, the best player in the college team.

### Football at Rochester.

The letter men of the University of Rochester elected Edgar M. Ogden, '18, to lead their football team next season. Ogden played at the end for the Rochester team all season, though he had played at full back at the Jamestown High School, where he was prepared for college and was team Captain. Coach Allie Nearly has returned to Columbia, where he is taking a postgraduate course in law, and though not formally engaged, probably will be able to coach the team next season, as, after the most disastrous year in Rochester's football history—1915—he this year built up a team which won six of the nine games played.

### Football at Augustana.

Sentiment which banned football at Augustana College, at Rock Island, Ill., has so changed in the governing synod that the game will be restored when the body meets in the Spring. The announcement by one of the professors led to a mass meeting of the 450 students, all of whom have been strong for the revival of the sport.

### Penn. Plans for Big Stadium.

If present plans being considered by the Stadium Committee of the University of Pennsylvania carry through to a successful conclusion, the Quaker institution will have an arena with a seating capacity of 100,000, larger by 30,000 than the famous bowl at New Haven. The committee has been busy for some time collecting data as to available locations and the expense of erecting such a structure. The trustees of the university have been notified of the work of the committee, and a conference will be arranged to discuss the plans, probably shortly after the Christmas vacation.

### Michigan Sends Team to Coast.

At a time when intersectional rivalry in football is assuming a large place in the college world it is only natural to expect that the interest would spread to other activities. The University of Michigan is now sending a rugby football team to the Coast, which will play matches in several of the larger cities. The team is composed of South African and Australian students, and matches have been arranged at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Victoria, B. C., and Vancouver, B. C.

### Harvard Wants Intercollegiates.

Harvard is already preparing to enter a bid for the intercollegiate track and field championships next May. The Crimson is launching no campaign to ensure the award of the classic, but the event has always proved a moneymaker when held in the Stadium, and Harvard has expressed a willingness to stage the championships. The first outdoor meet for the Crimson team is at the Pennsylvania relay games at Philadelphia, April 28-29. The Cornell team will face Harvard at Cambridge on May 5, and the dual meet with Yale will take place in New Haven a week later.

### Inter-Fraternity Basket Ball.

Interfraternity basket ball is playing a big part in the athletic activities at Syracuse. Four leagues have been formed and an elaborate schedule of games arranged.

### Soccer Men Get Insignia.

Fifteen men have been awarded the soccer insignia at Dartmouth. The men are A. B. Edgerton, A. W. Nelb, D. H. Norton, W. C. Glover, A. C. Gottschaldt, E. E. Hazen, H. Huang, W. C. Hulbert, W. D. Hulbert, L. W. Aldrich, W. R. Crumb, B. Hiestand, C. C. Rounseville, Jr., R. Van Iderstine, Jr., and H. M. Park, manager.

## WHITE HAS AN EASY TIME WITH PIERCE

### Chicagoan Lands Often on the Brooklyn Lad—Other Christmas Matinee Bouts.

Boxing aplenty was offered to local enthusiasts at the various local clubs yesterday afternoon, and larger crowds were attracted to the various matinée shows. Particular enthusiasm was manifest at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn, where the feature card of the afternoon was staged.

The principals in the main ten-round bout there were Charlie White, the Chicago contender for lightweight honors, and Harry Pierce, of Brooklyn. At the final bell the Windy City boxer had a decided advantage. White's victorious points came as a result of his ability to land more frequently and effectively with clean blows, which he delivered in a somewhat disappointing fashion.

For the first half of the bout Pierce did little but cover up and stall. He was evidently awed by the reputation of his opponent and White found it an easy matter therefore to accumulate a comparatively safe lead with effective use of right and left hand blows to the face and head. In the seventh round, however, Pierce showed to the front and before the session had ended White was grimly holding his opponent's arms at close quarters to avoid stomach punishment. In the eighth round, too, Pierce showed to advantage and had White holding again and perceptibly slowing up from heavy blows to the stomach. In the closing two rounds, however, White several times forced his adversary to the ropes, and there battered Pierce about the head and face with right and left hand blows.

In the semi-final contest, Harry Condon of Brooklyn, giving nine pounds to Joe Azevedo of California, earned the honors by a slight margin after ten rounds of slugging.

The feature ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club between Frankie Burns, the veteran Jersey City bantamweight, and Pal Moore of Memphis proved an interesting fray, and resulted in a draw. Both boys boxed fast and aggressively throughout, and the lead constantly alternated, so that at the final bell there was little to choose between the pair. In the other ten-round exhibition Al McCloskey of Elizabeth, N. J., earned the honors over Jim Smith, the Westchester heavyweight.

Chick Simler, the Scranton, Penn., lightweight, proved a disappointing substitute for Irish Patsy Cline, against Phil Bloom at the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn yesterday, and the final bell found Bloom the winner by a wide margin. The other bout between Teddy Jacobs, of the east side, and Dutch Brandt, a Brooklyn boxer, resulted in a good draw.

The scheduled ten-round bout between Jim Healy, the Irish heavyweight, and Tim Sullivan, of Boston, at the Olympic A. C. had hardly started before the end came. After sending Sullivan to the floor for a count of six shortly after the starting bell, Healy landed a right hand blow which ended the bout decisively. Willie Astey boxed a draw with Young Marino in the other ten-round contest.

## SMITH ROUTED BY COWLER.

### English Heavyweight Gets Eight Out of Ten Rounds on Points.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25.—In one of the fastest bouts ever seen here, Tom Cowler, English heavyweight, won on points in ten rounds this afternoon from Gunboat Smith at the Flower City A. C. The men battled like lightweights all the way. Cowler did practically all of the leading and scored often with his left hand. Smith displayed great ring generalship, of a sufficient calibre to reduce the margin of advantage that twenty-four pounds in weight gave his opponent. Smith depended mostly on a right hand haymaker, but he landed seldom.

The Gunner, however, several times hooked his left into the stomach with damaging effect. Both men went to the floor during the bout, but neither was a clean knockdown. Cowler won eight of the ten rounds, but Smith finished stronger in the tenth, two right uppercuts being telling factors. Smith also outfought Cowler in the fifth round. Smith swung a lot, missed a lot and held a lot, but only a haymaker could have won for him. The weights were: Cowler, 207; Smith, 183.

## HOTZ LEADS WALKERS.

### Finishes First in Pastime A. C. Handicap Road Race.

Eleven walkers yesterday participated in a handicap four and one-half mile road race contested in the Bronx under the auspices of the Pastime A. C. William J. Rolker, the title holding heel and toe performer of the Irish-American A.C., was the back marker, giving away big handicaps to all his rivals and finishing sixth in 34:50. He lost the fast time prize to Joseph B. Pearman of the New York A.C., who finished third from the 1:00 mark in 33:55.

J. J. Hotz of the Pennant A.C. led the field over the full route. His allowance of 4:00 enabled him to finish with a big advantage over Adolph Arnold, the veteran Pastime A.C. walker, who was second from the 8:00 post.

The order of finish follows:

J. J. Hotz, Pennant A. C., (4:00), 36:30; A. V. Arnold, Pastime A. C., (8:00), 40:32; J. B. Pearman, New York A. C., (1:00), 33:55; F. Keiser, Morningside A. C., (1:00), 33:59; Benjamin Jacoby, Pastime A. C., (8:00), 41:59; William J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., Scratch, 34:50; J. L. Aronson, Pastime A. C., (2:30), 37:54; J. J. Farrell, Bronx Church House, (2:30), 38:34; A. Scheffbach, Bronx Church House, (8:00), 44:05; Max Krause, Pastime A. C., (8:00), 44:30; K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., (3:00), 41:31.

### Dillon Challenges Les Darcy.

*Special to The New York Times.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 25.—Jack Dillon's Christmas present to Les Darcy, the Australian champion, was an open challenge for a bout. Dillon's manager, Sam Murbarger, said today that Dillon would agree to a match at any time.

### Les Darcy Appears in Public.

Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion, who is considered the most logical opponent for Georges Carpentier, the heavyweight champion of Europe, in the event that the latter succeeds in reaching this country, made his first appearance before an audience yesterday at the Palace Theatre, where he assisted Harry Houdini in the latter's various feats. When Darcy was introduced to the audience he was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

## WALTER CAMP PICKS ALL-AMERICA TEAM

### Colgate Gets Three Places, Yale Two—Year's Upsets Not Due to Forward Pass.

Another reflection of the unusual condition which prevailed in college football during the past season is to be found in the annual selection of an All-America eleven by Walter Camp, which appears in the issue of Collier's for Dec. 30. By reason of his long association with the gridiron sport and the prestige he has attained throughout the country, Mr. Camp's selection always holds a place of particular interest.

On the first eleven Colgate takes the spotlight, as three men hail from this university—West, Horning, and Anderson. Yale, so frequently to the forefront in Camp selections, has only two men on the first eleven this year, Black and Moseley, while Harvard can boast of but one member of the select body, Dadmun. With three places, the big Eastern teams of former years have to be content, for Princeton does not get a single place on the first string, and Pennsylvania and Cornell are also out in the cold. The West gets two places on the first team, one being accorded to Bastion of Minnesota and the other to Harley of Ohio State. The remaining places go to Peck of Pittsburgh, Oliphant of West Point, and Pollard of Brown.

The second and third elevens show a distribution of players even more varied, no college getting more than two places on any one of the teams.

In addition to selecting an All-America team, Mr. Camp analyzes the play of the past season. He passes over the Eastern situation without making any definite choice of a leading team. "The strangest of all football seasons," were his words which described the season of 1915, but he finds them inadequate for a description of the season of 1916.

In considering the play of the season, Mr. Camp finds that the run from the kick formation was still popular as a method of attack, but that to gain its greatest effectiveness it was necessary that it contain the threat of either a forward pass or a kick. The thinning of the defense line by the threat of a forward pass he considers the outstanding feature of the play during the season. This same end was also accomplished by the kick from close formation, both being accompanied by shifts in the back field. The simplest attack of this nature, he says, was worked out by Warner of Pittsburgh, the Colgate attack which humbled Brown being somewhat more intricate.

While conceding that the big teams failed to run true to form, Mr. Camp does not think that the forward pass can be held responsible. Investigation, he says, does not bear out such a contention. On the other hand investigation does indicate that the reversals came from sudden upsets of the spirit of some teams; in other words, the cause was largely psychological rather than entirely physical.

While maintaining that the present rules answer in general everything that is to be desired, Mr. Camp points out that there should be a revision of the forward pass rule in that portion which sets the penalty at fifteen yards for interference with one receiving the catch. This, he says, puts a premium on fouling, as many of the passes would net twice the distance of fifteen yards.

In his selection of the All-America team no ployar receives greater praise than Oliphant of the Army. In commenting on his choice of this half back, Mr. Camp remarks that "until Oliphant graduates Annapolis will have to be 25 per cent. stronger than the Army in order to win." Anderson of Colgate is singled out for praise as a general. Pollard of Brown is termed the most elusive back of the year.

The first Camp team varies very little from that selected by THE NEW YORK TIMES two weeks ago, when it is noted that the one covers the entire country and that THE TIMES selection was an All-Eastern eleven. Eliminating the West from Mr. Camp's team, Herron would move up to the first eleven in place of Baston of Minnesota, while Berry of Pennsylvania would take the position at full back accorded to Harley of Ohio State. With these changes, to make the Camp eleven an All-Eastern team, it will be found that eight of the men on THE TIMES team are the same as the Camp team. THE TIMES All-Eastern eleven was: Herron, Pittsburgh, left end; Gates, Yale, left tackle; Black, Yale, left guard; Peck, Pittsburgh, centre; Henning, Pennsylvania, right guard; West, Colgate, right tackle; Comerford, Yale, right end; Anderson, Colgate, quarter back; Pollard, Brown, left half back; Oliphant, West Point, right half back; Berry, Pennsylvania, full back. Gates gets a place on Camp's second team, while Henning and Comerford receive honorable mention.

## FORDHAM BASEBALL PLANS.

### Prosperous Season Expected, with 25 Games Already Scheduled.

With its indoor practice starting soon after the Christmas holidays, Fordham University has brought its baseball plans for the coming season almost to completion. Although the schedule cannot be announced until approved by the Graduate Board, the list will be the longest the Bronxites have attempted in some years. Twenty-five games have already been arranged and it is probable that the Maroon management will add a few more dates if they can be obtained on the two trips.

Paul Shea, the student manager, has announced that contests have been arranged with all the strongest teams played a year ago, Harvard excepted. Yale, Princeton, Georgetown, Columbia, and Holy Cross will be met, and Tufts is back again on the schedule after an absence of two years. Two games have been arranged with Tufts, one at New York and another at Medford, Mass.

The annual trip to West Point for the Army game has been moved back two weeks, and the Bronxites will play this contest on June 2. The management has already arranged for two steamers this Spring for the excursion. A northern trip will be made for the first time in a decade. The usual four-day Easter journey southward was certain, but the other march into New England was altogether a surprise. It will come immediately after the West Point game and will end with the last contest of the year at Worcester against Holy Cross.

The announcement that only one game would be played with Columbia and that at South Field proved a big disappointment, as the Blue and White and the Maroon have met in two games every year for some time. The prospects for a strong team are promising, with many of last year's men still eligible. Among the veterans are McQuade and Collins, pitchers; McGinn, the regular catcher; Fitzpatrick, Dwyer, and Eustace, infielders, and Shankey and O'Connell, outfielders.

### Compare Hourless and Campfire.

Trainers Thomas J. Healey and S. C. Hildreth recently weighed the two 2-year-olds they have in charge, Hourless and Campfire. The former, which stands just fifteen hands and two and three-quarters inches high, is a quarter of an inch taller, but Campfire is a trifle longer. Hourless weighs 1,018 pounds and around the girth is seventy inches. Campfire weighs 1,054 pounds and is seventy-one inches around the girth. Hourless is nearly black and looks smaller in proportion to his actual measurements than Campfire, which is is a rich chestnut.

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## RALLY TO SUPPORT DOBIE.

### Protests Greet Suggestion That Great Coach May Be Dropped.

Undergraduates and alumni of the University of Washington out in Seattle are answering with clamoring protests the suggestion from some of the faculty athletic authorities that Gilmour Dobie may not be retained as football coach. Washington has just won for the ninth time the Pacific Coast gridiron championship under the direction of Dobie. His phenomenal record as a coach, begun twelve years ago at the Minneapolis High School, is the greatest of any football mentor of contemporary or past fame. Not in twelve seasons has an eleven of Dobie's experienced a defeat, but at Washington his action in permitting his team to go on a "strike" during this past season is being criticised by the authorities.

This man, who has earned the title of "defeatless football wizard of the Northwest," has just completed another successful season in his remarkable history, although at mid-year his record seemed to be on the verge of being shattered. When Oregon held the Washingtonians to a tieless score, Dobie's men were described as weakening under the strain and harder games than had been played were to follow in succession. But the next week the Oregon Aggies ended a game at the small end of a 35 to 0 score, and then followed two of the best achievements in Dobie's history, when his eleven defeated twice tho actually strong University of California aggregation, coached this year by Andy Smith, former Penn State and University of Pennsylvania star, and Eddie Mahan, the pride of Harvard back fields of all time.

No football coach in the world has such a record as Gilmour Dobie. Not since he started to direct the Minneapolis High School back in 1905 has one of his elevens tasted of defeat, and in all these years only three of the opponents of Dobie's teams have finished a game in a draw. In 1908, the first year he joined the Washington assembly of coaches, the Washington State eleven tied his own at 6 to 6. Another tie score was not forthcoming until 1914, when the Oregon Aggies held Washington scoreless and were themselves denied a tally, and this year the University of Oregon held Dobie's eleven to a scoreless tie.

In his twelve years of remarkable success Dobie's teams have piled up an aggregate of more than 1,700 points against less than 125 points scored against them.

It was in 1908 that Dobie first went to Washington from the North Dakota Agricultural College. And in the last nine years Washington has won forty-four games. Two college generations have come and gone in the University of Washington without seeing their 'Varsity defeated once. In twenty-seven of these games opponents of Dobie's teams have been shut out scoreless.

Football followers in the Northwest have declared that there is something uncanny about Gilmour Dobie. His personality and characteristics form a subject of amazement. According to his beliefs his team is always going to lose and he never has any material. Yet on the practice and playing field he is an exacting coach. Dobie is a hard man to understand, pessimistic, uncommunicative, and taciturn.

He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1904, and the next season undertook his first experiment in coaching. He took charge of football at the Minneapolis High School, and at the end of the season was rewarded with a clean series of victories. The North Dakota Aggies wanted him the next year, and he remained there for the seasons of 1906 and 1907. During this period not an opponent scored on his elevens, and an aggregate of 332 points were scored against all other teams. In 1908 he went to Washington, and his first victory in his remarkable string was over the Whitworth College by 24 to 4. The season ended with only 10 points and no defeats chalked against his team, and the next year it was even up a total of 17 points.

### Singleton to Go to Florida.

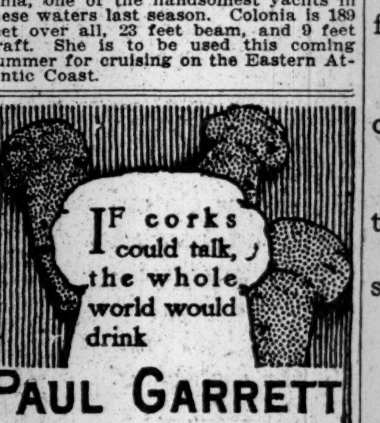
C. W. Singleton, professional at the Oakland Golf Club and former instructo at the Siwanoy links, will take up a Winter position at the Mountain Lake Golf Club at Lake Wales, Fla., about the first of the year. The Mountain Lake course is one of the new all-turf courses of which Florida is proud, and it is the work of Seth J. Raynor. It is situated in the lake region of the interior of Florida, some ninety miles back from Tampa, and has been under construction during the last year. The first nine holes will be ready for play by Jan. 1, and Singleton hopes to get the rest of the links in shape within a short time.

### NEWS OF YACHTING.

W. S. Silkworth will have the sonder boat Tern, which he purchased last Fall from the Boston owner, who purchased her from Charles P. Curtis, owner of the P yacht Ellen, in readiness for the races for that class of boats in Long Island Sound this Summer. A fleet of these craft, owned by the American Yacht Club, which raced little during last season, will be active in racing this coming Summer.

Sir Thomas Lipton has presented a new cup to the Corinthian Yacht Club of Boston to be raced for next season by P Class yachts under materially different conditions from those which prevailed when the Nutmeg won by picking as sailing days only those with the lightest of airs, in which she was practically unbeatable. Now all competing yachts will be required to race in all but two races of the season series for the cup on penalty of not being considered a starter, and each must start in the last two of the season's races.

G. S. Dearborn of this city has recently purchased from John W. Hubbard of Pittsburgh the steam yacht Colonia, one of the handsomest yachts in these waters last season. Colonia is 189 feet over all, 23 feet beam, and 9 feet draft. She is to be used this coming Summer for cruising on the Eastern Atlantic Coast.



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Packards, $250 to $2,100; Nationals, (four, six, twelve cylinders,) $500 up; Cole "Eight," $650.

Model "17" Studebakers, Chandlers, and others; 1915-1916 Oldsmobiles, ("Fours" and "Eights,") $450 up.

Packard Coupes, $450, $550, $750; Oakland "Eight"; Pierce Touring, Landaulettes, $450, $750, $1,250.

Simplex, Fiats, Renault, Delaunay, Lancias, Mercedes. Swell 1916 Mitchell Landaulette. Latest Model Case, $900.

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Overland Limousines, Sedans, Touring, etc., $275 up; Chalmers, 1916 Touring; also Chalmers Sedans.

Buicks, ("Fours," "Sixes,") $250, $400, $600, $700, $750; Stutzes, "13," "14," "16," $550 up.

Pullmans, $350; Chevrolets, Scripps-Booth, Hupmobiles, Hudsons; 100 more makes, all styles, $100 up.

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## MANY CLUBS SEEK WATER POLO TITLE

### New York A. C., Chicago A. A., and Los Angeles A. C. Rivals of Illinois A. C., 1916 Winner.

Slowly but surely the game of soccer water polo, officially adopted by the A. A. U. only a few years ago, is gaining in favor throughout the country. When the authorities put the ban on the old style of polo, with its wrestling tussles and mass formations, to replace it by the tamer brand, which forbids even touching an opponent, swimmers did not take kindly to the change, nor did the public.

But with better knowledge of the new game came realization of its good points, and particularly of the fact that it opened aquatic competition to many fast swimmers unfitted physically for American polo, owing to lack of strength or weight. Also, spectators learned to appreciate the skill it requires to play soccer well, and during the last couple of years teams have sprung up in all districts, and the important matches have been attended by large crowds.

This season everything indicates that players will be active wherever water sports are fostered and that the national championship tournament will be unusually hard fought and interesting.

The Illinois A. C. of Chicago has retained, virtually intact, the team which took the title last April, and expects to again enter the fray with Hebner, McGillivray, Handy, McDermott, Vosburgh, Roth and Jensen. This is a remarkably speedy, powerful combination, yet it may experience difficulty in retaining its laurels.

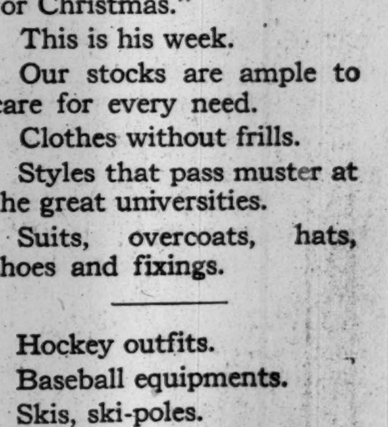
Three teams at least loom up as formidable rivals, those of the New York A. C., Chicago A. A., and Los Angeles A. C., while others must be reckoned in the running, including those of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, Hamilton Club of Chicago, Piedmont Club of Alameda and Pittsburgh A. C.

The Mercury Foot aggregation was runner-up in the 1916 championship and has since been strengthened by new and better material. Ruddy, Cann, Vollmer, Zimnoch, Curren, McCarthy, Smith and Cattus now form the squad and will be hard to beat.

The Chicago A. A. players—Burton, Huzzagh, Harless, Connybear, S. Taylor, Chapman and B. Taylor—finished third in the same tournament, but took the measure of Illinois A. C. stars in another game, and they are at present being coached by R. Zimmermann, former captain of Canada's champion seven, who may be counted upon to materially increase their efficiency.

As to the Los Angeles A. C. boys, they have cleaned up in their own district, and Coast experts, able to judge because they have seen the Illinois A. C. representatives play in San Francisco, feel confident the latter are not one whit better.

A novel feature of the soccer season will be competition among teams of women. Half a dozen are already in the field, others are being organized, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made to bring the strongest together it is proposed to hold the first national A. A. U. championship for women ever seen in the country at this sport.



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## INTEREST IN WORK GROWS

### Increased Amounts Given in Last Five Years Shows How City Responds to Destitution.

Relief has come to the Hundred Neediest Cases for whom appeals were made in The New York Times. In every one of these cases, and in several dozen others on the lists of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, in which a collateral interest was stimulated by the publication of The Times lists, the immediate wants of the unfortunates have been relieved, and assurance has been given that enough money is on hand to carry the household over the crisis that in each case reduced it from self-support to destitution.

Contributions to the needies cases have not yet ceased. It has been the experience of the charitable organizations in previous years that considerable sums come in all through Christmas week, and one of the societies received only a few weeks ago a contribution from a woman in China who had just read of the cases of 1915. So it is certain that the figure of $50,000 reached by the contributions which came in up to Saturday night will be well exceeded when the final count is made. The hundred cases, and many of those which were almost as needy but for which there was no room in the list, have been well provided for. And there has been stimulated an interest in relief work the year round which promises that the problem of meeting the cases which are always to be found in the lists of charitable societies will be somewhat easier.

**Destitution Throughout Year.**

For of course there are cases of destitution in August no less than in December. Winter is harder on the poor; the contrast with the Christmas cheer of the fortunate makes the lot of the destitute seem harder even than it is. But those who are trying to handle the question of poverty in New York the year round know that there are many cases in every month of the year which need aid, and which have to depend on those who remember that destitution does not come but once a year.

That there is an increased and still increasing interest in relief work is shown by the remarkable rise in contributions for the Hundred Neediest Cases since The Times first began publishing the list, four years ago. The receipts up to Christmas Eve this year were something like sixteen times as large as they were in 1912; they exceeded by more than $20,000 those of last year. Here is the amount—given in round numbers in two cases, but within a few dollars of the exact figure—of each year's contributions up to the night before Christmas:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 .......... | $3,500 | 1915 .......... | $29,845 |
| 1913 .......... | 7,927 | 1916 .......... | 50,000 |
| 1914 .......... | 13,041 | | |

In this year's contributions there were seven checks for $1,000 or more—seven checks which alone brought in almost as much money as the entire appeal three years ago. All of these were received through The New York Times. The largest was for $1,600, sent in on Dec. 16 by C. A. Richards of 17 Battery Place. The amount represented contributions of $500 each by P. C. Anderson, Lowell L. Richards, and Henrietta King Richards, and $100 by Joseph B. Burton. Francis M. Whitehouse of 131 East Seventy-first Street sent a check of $1,072, which, by his direction, relieved Cases 37 and 60 in the list and provided for six months for Cases 48 and 51. The other five checks were all for $1,000 each.

**Large Givers Swell Fund.**

Isaac Guggenheim of M. Guggenheim's Sons, 120 Broadway, sent a check for $1,000 on Dec. 14, and Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co. did the same on the following day. Both these were for distribution at the discretion of The Times. On Dec. 16 an anonymous giver contributed a $1,000 check, preferably for use in the relief of Cases 27, 37, 48, 51, and 60, and to be distributed at the discretion of The Times if these were already covered. A similar contribution, to be distributed by The Times, was made by a woman on Dec. 22, and on the following day another woman, who likewise asked that her name be concealed, contributed $1,000 without designation of particular cases as a gift from her two grandchildren.

One group of the beneficiaries of The Times appeal had a big party yesterday. These were children under the care of the State Charities Aid Association—not only those who this year were in the list of the Hundred Neediest Cases, but some who were there in former years, and many others who are being cared for in the association's boarding homes. Around a big Christmas tree in the association's offices on the seventh floor of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, gathered more than 100 children—all homeless, all being supported by the association, but all so spick and span, so carefully combed and neatly dressed, so cheerful and happy, that nobody would have known them for a group of orphans.

Miss Sophie Van S. Theis was in charge of the party, but her chief of staff, who was bustling about here and there and administering the whole affair, was a boy who appeared as David in The Times list of the Hundred Neediest of 1915. Then David was ill and his future was a gloomy one; but generous responses to The Times appeal enabled him to recover, and he is now self-supporting.

**Toys for Needy Children.**

There were dolls and doll furniture, doll carriages, and doll automobiles for the girls; knives, drums, mechanical toys, animals that would walk and make noises for the boys. There was a ventriloquist who made the children howl with delight as they heard voices of people talking from places where they could see for themselves there was nobody to talk.

There was a magician, too, who did things such as the children had never seen before. The magician displayed particular interest in eight-year-old Sammie Berg, who was Case 16 in the list of the Hundred Neediest until friends who had read about him contributed enough to take him off the list.

Another attraction was nine-year-old Hazel Jennings, a little colored girl from Harlem, who played the violin. A few years ago Hazel was a State Charities Aid case herself, but her fortunes are better nowadays, and she has the money not only for her food and clothing, but for music lessons that are developing a talent which gives much promise. One of Hazel's friends danced; and after that part of the program was over there was general dancing by all the children, who scurried away to the dressing rooms to get their dancing slippers just as if they were grown-ups who had been going to parties all their lives.

One of the best-dressed boys there was Roy Parker, who was a Times case last year. Roy's story attracted the interest of a clergyman, who has been paying his expenses ever since, and in his brown suit and red tie he looked as prosperous as any boy who was enjoying the holiday in the home he had known all his life. Another of last year's cases was Teddy, who was supposed to be a deaf mute and was listed as such in the appeal of last year. He was going to a school for the dumb when one day he astounded his teachers by telling them good-bye, and since then he has learned to talk so well that they can understand almost anything he says.

Eric Hudson, the little boy whose future was threatened by the fact that he had once set fire to a barn, but who was provided for by the gifts of people who didn't think the childish mistake of a boy of 7 should be allowed to ruin his life, was one of the most enthusiastic of the children who had been gathered together. Jessie, the little girl who seemed almost a defective until a wise student of children decided that careful teaching and nourishing food would meet her needs, was enjoying herself with the other children; anaemic little Letty was carrying the doll, almost as big as herself, which a friend gave to her last week; 5-year-old Dick, who has never been strong, and Louise, who was called "a naughty little waif" in The Times list of cases, but who needs only the proper direction for her restless energies, each managed to find plenty of amusement in the party.

**Friends' Aid Is Concealed.**

Little Betty Boyer, whose foster-mother is recovering, now that she is freed from the worry as to what would become of Betty while she was ill, was one of the youngest and merriest guests. Christine Peters, who is no longer Case 74; the Howard boys, who have been assured of a home together; Margaret, whose story attracted sufficient sympathy to assure her of the care and education that she needs, and 8-year-old Carlo, who is almost certainly going to be adopted by somebody within the next few weeks, were others of this year's Times "cases" who were present. But none knew that their stories had been told in The Times. This knowledge, which in some cases might mean little to the children just now, but which would probably be a source of sore humiliation in a successful after-life, has been concealed by the care with which the association disguised each case.

Another Christmas party that resulted from The Times appeal was the matinée at the Hippodrome, following a big restaurant dinner, for twelve old persons who are under the care of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. This party, when announced in The Times a few days ago, stirred up other generous persons so that it resulted in two others. One, for eighty old women, was given in the latter part of last week, and this week there will be a party for fifty old men in whom the association is interested.

Hardly anybody got more pleasure out of the distribution of Christmas baskets than did the girls of the Julia Richman High School, who took about armloads of good things to some of the families on The Times list.

**Deaths in Three of 100 Cases.**

Scores of regular visitors employed by the relief associations, and hundreds of volunteers, were busy Sunday night and yesterday distributing the stacks of toys and candies which had been contributed for the children. Huge stockings stuffed with candy and toys were piled on boxes containing larger gifts; and families which only a few days ago literally did not know where their food would be found for more than two or three days ahead were heaped with all the Christmas treasures of the most fortunate homes.

In three of the 100 neediest families of this year there have been deaths since the list was published. In two cases it was the father, whose hopeless illness with tuberculosis was the cause of the family's decline into dependence, who met the end which was visibly near when the lists were compiled. The third was that of the young baby of the deserted girl of Case 53. But in each of these cases there were others who needed relief, and the aid that was sent will rehabilitate two families and will enable the girl mother, when she is well and strong again, to get another start in life.

Relief workers in these two days have seen much of the pathos and humor of Christmas relief—the sort of thing that not even repetition and routine can ever make quite a matter of course to the professional worker, and that comes often as a disturbance and a shock to the volunteer.

It was left to a little group distributing Christmas baskets on the middle west side to find perhaps the most remarkable incarnation of the Christmas spirit that was seen anywhere on the island. There were three in the party—a professional visitor for one of the charitable organizations, and two girls, who decided that to give generously of their own means was not enough, and that they wanted to go around and help personally in the distribution of their presents. A big limousine which one of the girls had provided for the party was standing at the curb on West Forty-second Street, and the three were just coming out of a house where they had left a Christmas basket and money for the rent, when they saw before them a large, round-faced man emerging from the shop of an electrician and buttoning his fur overcoat about him.

**Lights Blaze from His Fur Coat.**

He had been getting his Christmas spirit on Broadway, it appeared, and he had plenty of it; for as they met him he was muttering: "All lit up like a Christmas tree, all lit up like a Christmas tree."

The three girls were not unfamiliar with the outward aspect of intoxication, and moved past him to the limousine without paying much attention. But as the first one laid her hand on the door he walked up to them and threw open his overcoat.

"Don't believe it?" he inquired, "Look at this!"

With one hand he flung the overcoat open, and with the other reached into his pocket and apparently pressed a button, for in a moment he was glowing with little electric lights, red, white and blue, hung over his shoulders and girdled about his waist and in the fur collar of the coat. It must have taken laborious effort on the part of the electrician who cunning wired up the outfit and attached it to a battery in the overcoat pocket; it must have taken abnormal patience on the part of the inebriate. But there he was—all lit up like a Christmas tree, beyond doubt, and it was not without awe and admiration that the girls declined his courteous offer to go with them and exhibit the walking splendors of Christmas to poor households that had no Christmas trees of their own.

**WIRE FOR GOODS.**

If you need goods for your store send a day prepaid telegram from any part of the country to The New York Times and an advertisement will appear promptly in the Buyers' Wants column on the Business Page of The Times. Rate, 50 cents a line of six words.—Advt.

## Auction Sales

The entire stock of one of the most prominent manufacturers of

RAZOR STRAPS AND BARBER SUPPLIES

INVENTORIED AT OVER $25,000.00,

consisting of large quantities of leather, such as horse hide, cow hide, splits, cow hide skirtings, horse hide bellies, horse hide sides, pig skin strips, horse hide butts, sheepskins, splits, Chrome horse hides, and a large quantity of scrap leather and cut razor strap leather; also an immense variety of razor straps of numerous designs and quality.

A good selection of safety and steel razors. Clippers, shaving brushes, razor horns, razor cases, vacuum suction machines, safety blade machines, barber cases, rubber tubing, safety razor blades, automatic straps, massage machines, concave and Gillette razor blade holders, cards, strap easers, and numerous other articles, also a lot of brush handles, oxidized swivels, wire handles, nickel eyelets, and a numerous quantity of nickel and oxidized fittings, of all kinds for the purpose of manufacturing razor straps, cotton and linen strap canvas, etc.,

D. HARTMANN, Auct'r,
will sell To-morrow, Wednesday,
Dec. 27th, 1916, commencing 10:30 A. M.,
at salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., City, the above strictly without reserve.

AUCTIONEER'S COMMENT:

It is needless to emphasize the fact that a stock of this kind (taking into consideration the market) is very rarely offered at public auction sale, and therefore should prove to be of interest to buyers of this class of merchandise. Will be put up in large lots, and sold strictly to the highest bidder without reserve.

For further information Tel. Spring 4299.

Cargo of Ex. S. S. "Powhatan"

(damaged by fire & water)

to be sold at Auction Thursday, Dec. 28, at 10 A. M., on Pier 19, North, (above Vine St.,) 2nd floor. Consisting of woolen and cotton piece goods, shoes, rubbers, rugs, canvas, shirtings, stockings and numerous other articles that would make up a general cargo.

Conditions of sale will be cash; 25% deposit to be paid at time of purchase, balance time of delivery.

PHILADELPHIA AUCTION CO.,
265 N. Front St., Philadelphia.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

# WANTS AN AIR FLEET IN THE NAVY'S PLACE

## Admiral Peary Tells How Hostile Flotilla Would Be Sunk Without a Ship's Aid.

## PLEA FOR MODERN DEFENSE

### With Proper Aerial Organization, He Declares, No Enemy Could Get Near Our Coasts.

While he does not belittle the navy or the importance of the coast defense work of the army, Rear Admiral Peary has devised a system of new warfare, no part of which is dependent upon the success of a theory, that would render the United States independent of both branches of the service on the coast.

Admiral Peary would have the Atlantic and the Pacific so well patrolled by aeroplanes that no hostile ship could approach within 100 miles unseen. Should such a ship or a fleet of them be discovered, he would destroy them from the air without the navy's aid.

He would make the aerial wireless the means for calling triplanes loaded with tons of explosives to sink the ships, and battleplanes to destroy any aircraft enemy ships might carry.

Admiral Peary thinks the air defense service is as important as either the army or the navy, and he would have its development and conduct put into a separate Federal department, headed by a Cabinet officer. He believes the time has gone by when air fighting should be made an appendage to the work of the army and navy.

**Weapon Against Submarines.**

Admiral Peary, who is Chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission and of the Committee on Aeronautic Maps and Landing Places of the Aero Club of America, told of the widespread interest in the patrol and of the need for it, as shown by the recent visit of the U-53, in his report, read before the Aero Club at its annual meeting. In connection with this, he paid a high tribute to Frederick Trubee Davison, son of Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., and his associates, who formed the first unit of the patrol last Summer.

"The plan to establish an Aerial Coast Patrol, consisting of a chain of aviation stations—one at every 50 or 100 miles along our coasts—is developing fast," he said. "The inexorable logic of actual events is working powerfully for it. The public interest in the plan has been great, and the co-operation of the commission has been sought by communities and groups of individuals throughout the country, who wish to establish stations in their localities.

"Portland, Me., at one end of our coast line, has raised the money for a station of the patrol; Port Arthur, Texas, is raising funds for another, and intermediate communities are ready to do their part. Congress is interested in the plan, and a bill has been introduced in both Senate and House providing for an appropriation of $1,500,000 for establishing units of the Aerial Coast Patrol, under the auspices of the navy, and in connection with the Naval Militia and the Naval Reserve, but owing to the shortness of time and the pressure of legislative business Congress did not act upon it at the last session.

"We are assured, however, that, whereas the measure is intended essentially to train civilians in the use of aeroplanes for coast defense, and owing to the shortage of naval aviators, such a reserve of trained civilians is of vital importance, the bill is likely to be passed, and the plans go into effect during the coming session of Congress.

**Plan Must Be Broadened.**

"At the time the plan for the Aerial Coast Patrol was proposed a year and a half ago, international conditions were much different, no unattended war submarine had crossed the Atlantic, and the possibility of a submarine making such a crossing was denied by most people, including some high naval authorities. In outlining the plans for the Aerial Coast Patrol we decided, therefore, on a bare skeleton organization, allowing only one aeroplane in connection with each unit.

"The revolutionary changes that have taken place make it necessary to extend the plan, increasing the number of aeroplanes to each unit to four.

"Aerial Coast Patrol Unit No. 1, organized by F. Trubee Davison, took the first step in putting into effect that plan to use four aeroplanes instead of one. This unit did valuable work in connection with the 'mosquito fleet' manoeuvres, demonstrating conclusively that the Aerial Coast Patrol will become a most practical and valuable organization, enabling civilians to prepare themselves to participate in the serious work of national defense and meeting the new conditions created by submarine and aerial warfare, to meet which this country is sorely unprepared.

"The members of Volunteer Aerial Coast Patrol Unit No. 1, which has already earned for itself the distinction of having participated in the first naval manoeuvres held under most adverse conditions, locating the ships of the attacking fleet as well as submerged mines, are as follows: F. T. Davison, Robert A. Lovett, John Vorys, John Farwell, 3d, Albert Ditman, Wellesley Laud Brown, Artemus L. Gates, Erl Gould, Allan Ames, C. D. Wiman, A. D. Sturtevant, and H. P. Davison, Jr.

**Learning to Fly While at School.**

"The members of this unit have gone back to Yale University and are continuing their training while attending the university. Their flights between Port Washington, Long Island, and New London, and back, have had a most convincing effect on the people who remember that the members of this unit only started to fly July 7 last. The unit is now making New London its base, the plan being to manoeuvre with submarines and other naval vessels during the Winter and Spring while the members of the unit are at Yale. By next Spring this unit is to be complete and provided with the very latest equipment obtainable, ready to meet any emergency.

"I want especially to commend the efficiency and the patriotic spirit of the members of this unit. They have set an example which hundreds of other red-blooded American young men will undoubtedly follow during the coming season. Because so little is known about naval aeronautics in this country, their work is the work of the pioneer.

"Recent occurrences off Nantucket have brought this country squarely face to face with the question, 'What would we do today if antagonized by a power possessing a fleet of fighting machines like the U-53?' That one power does possess such dangerous fighting machines, capable of crossing the Atlantic at will, is now a fact evident to every one. There is no doubt that three, and possibly four, other powers possess similar weapons of offense. The seaplanes of the Coast Patrol will furnish one of the most effective antidotes for the submarine. They will have two to three times the speed of the fastest destroyers, and will be able to see and follow a submarine when invisible to any surface craft.

"The Aerial Coast Patrol is to provide a continuous picket line of seaplanes or flying boats fifty miles or more off shore around our entire coasts, from Eastport, Me., to Brownsville, Texas, and from San Diego, Cal., to Cape Flattery, Wash., each machine traveling back and forth—back and forth over its section, or 'beat,' a winged sentinel, forming a cordon, a continuous line of whirring shuttles, weaving a blanket of protection around the country.

"The idea is to divide our entire coast lines into sections of convenient length, say, about one hundred miles. Each of these sections and stations will be equipped with four seaplanes. Each of these machines will carry a driver and an observer and be equipped with light wireless apparatus, powerful glasses, and a sensitive microphone. When in active operation these seaplanes in each section will take their position some fifty or one hundred miles off shore and patrol their respective beats continuously back and forth, in clear weather 2,000 feet or more above the sea, from which altitude ships fifty miles distant may be seen. At night or in the fog the seaplanes would, of course, sweep much lower, at all times themselves invisible to an enemy.

"By means of the wireless, information as to the character, number and apparent destination of approaching ships will be transmitted to the shore stations and from these to Washington, whence, if the ships are hostile, orders will issue directing the movements of our fleet and the submarine squadrons for the preparation of the coast defenses and for the concentration of troops, if necessary, while reserve planes hurrying out will keep the approaching craft under continuous inspection while themselves invisible.

"Such a system is a departure. The like of it exists nowhere at present, and yet it involves no new principle, but is simply the utilization and multiplication of the known capabilities of a single seaplane.

"Had there been such a system round the British Isles a year ago the Lusitania horror would not have occurred.

"Follow me a moment. One of these seaplanes is patrolling 50 to 100 miles west of San Francisco, and 2,000 feet or more up in the air. A ship or ships appear on the horizon, fifty miles further out. The powerful glasses are brought into play by the observer. His trained eye recognizes the number, character, and course of the ships. The wireless crackles the information to the shore station. The shore station transmits it to the great Government wireless station at San Diego. That station snaps it eastward across the Rockies. In a few minutes Washington knows all about it, and, if necessary, orders are snapped back to San Francisco for whatever action is advisable.

**Blow Up Fleet at Sea.**

"Let us imagine it is war. This advance notice of the approach of the enemy is the first step. In modern warfare, hours and even minutes may spell victory. The enemy is still unaware that his approach is known, for the sentinel seaplane was invisible to him. With the next step a cloud of scout seaplanes sweep out in such numbers as to overwhelm and destroy the enemy's aeroplanes, leaving him blinded. Then follow the squadrons of great battle triplanes, each machine carrying several tons of high explosives to drop upon the hostile fleet. You can imagine the result.

"We should have at a minimum not less than 2,000 hydro-aeroplanes available on each coast, and we should have an aviator class in numbers like our present chauffeur class.

"Aeroplanes are constantly being perfected. Our facilities for building them are increasing rapidly. But machines are of no use without men to drive them, and it takes six months' training to render a man fit to handle an aeroplane and a year or two more to make him an expert.

"The passage of the Aerial Coast Patrol bill and the efficient carrying out of its provisions would in a year's time add some 1,500 men to the coast defense aviation personnel of the country. This is a matter of pressing individual interest to Philadelphia, to Baltimore, to Washington, to Portland, to Seattle, and other cities. In an aviation sense these cities are just as much coast cities as New York, or Boston, or Norfolk, or San Francisco.

"In the present development of the science of aviation a tramp steamship with a squadron of aeroplanes and a few tons of high explosives, creeping in shore in thick weather, might ruin any one of these cities in a single night.

**Wants a Cabinet Department.**

"The Coast Patrol, however, is but one feature of the country's needed aerial development. To obtain that development, to give us an air service sufficient for our protection, to secure for us that vital command of the air, there is one basic thing which we should have now: A Department of Aeronautics, separate from and independent of both the army and the navy, its head a member of the Presidential Cabinet, in full and undivided control of a comprehensive aero coast defense system, which our peculiar geographical position and extended coast line render imperative; of a system of aviation training schools, located in each of the principal geographical divisions of the country, and of the civil and commercial avenues of aeronautic usefulness.

"With our resources and mechanical genius, under the spur of concentrated and undivided attention, such a department may in the near future be more vital to our national safety and integrity than either the navy or the army.

"One week of war cost will give us protection. One week of present war cost to Great Britain would give this country such a fleet of aeroplanes as could in an emergency rise from our shores literally like a flock of seagulls to defend and insure our national integrity."

# TO DISCUSS FOREIGN TRADE.

## Convention of Exporters Will Hear of Europe's Commercial Outlook.

Invitations to the forthcoming National Foreign Trade Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 26 and 27, 1917, have been sent to every Chamber of Commerce in the country, as well as to thousands of firms and individuals interested in the development of American over-seas commerce.

The National Foreign Trade Council will present to the convention a report giving the results of a year of research into the changes in the industrial and commercial fabric of Europe and the probable post-bellum competing power of various nations, offering recommendations for national commercial preparedness to meet the changed conditions after the war. Closely related to this subject will be the addresses of W. W. Nichols, Chairman of the American Industrial Commission to France, upon "European Reconstruction."

Much attention will be given to the subject of world markets for American agricultural products, with discussions covering foreign trade policy from the farmer's standpoint. An entire session of the convention will be devoted to the consideration of the legislation which President Wilson recommended to Congress, authorizing co-operation among American exporters.

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**DISSOLUTION NOTICE.**

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the WASHINGTON ENGINE WORKS, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 20th day of December, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[Seal.]

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

**PROPOSALS.**

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DIStrict of Columbia, December 21, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., January 4, 1917, for furnishing and installing a filtering and sterilizing system for the swimming pool at the Dunbar High School, No. 174, located at 1st and N Streets, Northwest, by the ultra violet ray process. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, C. W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for electric system," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., *until 11 o'clock A. M., January 22*, 1917, and then and there publicly opened, for an electric lighting and power system for the structural shop, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Plan and specification can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the navy yard named. F. R. HARRIS, Chief of Bureau, December 19, 1916.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1917, for delivering asbestos cement, felting, millboard, paper, packing, and plaster; magnesia blocks, cement, and pipe covering; crucibles, tinned flour, template paper, salt pork, hammock rings, and steel at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. SAMUEL McGOWAN, *Paymaster General of the Navy.*

PROPOSALS FOR GLOVES.—Office Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 1:00 o'clock, P. M., December 28, 1916, for furnishing 100,000 pairs Riding Gloves to this corps. Further information upon application.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

BRAIDS, buttons, trimmings, silks, woolens; clean up. "Remarkable," 491 Broadway. Spring 2121.

COAT, Suit and Dress manufacturers. Joel Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md., are interested in a collection of merchandise for immediate delivery that is worthy of a place in their store at prices that will make attractive sales values. Representatives will be in N. Y. office, Room 514, 5th Av. Building. Wednesday morning 9:30-12.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber and manufacturer placing orders on Spring coats and suits. Call all week, 10th floor, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Prominent jobber placing orders better grade Spring coats. 218 East 42d, 2d floor, between 10 and 4.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring styles of the better kind. Call all week after 1 P. M. 4th floor, 127 W. 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring line of coats and suits from 9:30 to 11:30 every morning. L. M. Adler, 44 West 14th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobber is placing Spring orders. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 10th floor, 40-42 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade; placing orders all week, 1st floor, 104 W. 27th.

COATS.—Looking at better grade coats and sport suits. Rains, 48 West 35th.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' dresses; georgette crepe, crepe meteor, taffeta, &c.; bring samples; quantity business to right parties. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., top floor.

CLOTHS.—All kinds piece goods exchange. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on ladies' medium-priced silk and serge dresses. Call at once with samples; will supply material. May's Reliable Shop, 361 West 125th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on Spring dresses; ready to place orders. 3d floor, 129 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Contractors on serge and silk dresses; better grade only; immediate business. 4th floor, 22 West 26th.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS wanted on commission. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Madison Square.

GEORGETTES.—Good quality domestic georgettes in all colors. Samuel Finkelstein, 220 5th Av.

MACHINE.—Cloth cutting machine wanted, slightly used. Rosenbaum & Baker, 25 West 31st.

MERCHANDISE.—Attention, manufacturers of all kinds of goods! Buyers of Hub Merchandise Clearing House of Boston, Mass., looking for close-out lots in any quantity of all kinds of merchandise for spot cash. Apply Room 366, Broadway Central Hotel, 673 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Open for a quantity, size O. Telephone Spring 6106.

SUITS, Coats, and Dresses wanted on commission. Kaufman & Ratkowsky, 1,239 Broadway, near 31st St. Telephone Madison Square 5240.

SUITS AND COATS.—Exclusive jobber. Afternoons after 2, 11 East 31st, 3d floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade only. 11 West 25th St., 3d floor.

SUITS.—Stylish stouts; placing orders all week. 1st floor, 104 W. 27th.

WAISTS.—Kaufman's Underselling Store of Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. Gutman. Jobs of muslin underwear, waists, petticoats, house dresses, children's dresses. Call 8:30 Tuesday morning. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av., resident buyer.

## Offerings to Buyers

BOYS' SUITS and odd knickerbockers; giving up manufacturing. I. S. Pants, 821 Broadway, 1 to 4 P. M.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, Garfield gabardine, velour Du Nord, for sale on account of dissolution of partnership. Farragut 9339.

COATS.—High grade misses', ladies', flappers', and children's coats for jobbers catering to better trade; inspection invited. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—1,500 plush and velour to close out at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Have desirable lot of several hundred coats to close out cheap. Feusterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

COATS.—Will close out 350 nice coats at a price; must sell before moving. J. P. Slater, 114 W. 26th.

COATS.—48-inch long plush coats, Chase's beaver collars, bottom; $10. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, velours, plaids; sacrificed prices. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS, plushes, velours, broadcloths, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—300 good styles, lined; big reductions. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th.

COATS.—Velours, plushes, broadcloth; closing out; also suits. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

CORDUROY.—Juilliards, white, 32 inch, narrow wale, at $.30. M 73 Times.

COTTON REMNANTS. — Bids wanted on Tuesday or Wednesday for cotton remnants, one to five yard lengths, stains and misprints estimated 125,000 pounds annually; be prompt. Phone Franklin 1358.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS, Serges, Taffetas, and Wool Plaids; good jobs; act quick. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Mad. Sq.

DRESSES.—Owing to our removal will sell at a sacrifice all our serge, silk, velveteen, and party dresses. Broder & Co., 28 W. 27th.

FURS, Muffs, and Scarfs to close out. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St., 1st floor.

LINOTYPE MACHINES, 2, for sale; Model 5; practically new. A 102 Times.

MEN'S NECKWEAR on hand; 1,000 dozen 50c neckwear to close out at $3.25 per dozen. Broder Neckwear Co., 3 East 14th St.

RIBBONS.—Velvet; jobs auto caps; call between 12 and 2 o'clock. Isaac, 21 E. 14th.

SUITS.—500 to close out at sacrifice price; made of poplins and broadcloths. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS, poplins, broadcloths, velours to close out cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SUITS to close out at sacrifice prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

VELVETEEN, white, 1,000 yards, 29 inch, to close out cheap. Spring 2069.

YARN.—About 4,300 pounds 40-2 combed peeler mercerized yarn on cones. Phone Franklin 1358.

## Club Helps Poor in the Bronx.

The Ampersand Club, a social and dramatic organization of the Bronx, has extended its activities and has brought Christmas cheer into the homes of many destitute families. The club will celebrate its nineteenth anniversary in January. For a week the club was kept busy preparing presents which were delivered on Christmas Eve. Automobiles of several members were placed at the disposal of the distributing committe and the gifts were left at the homes of poor children and families in the Bronx with dispatch.

# STATE BANKS GAIN.

## Show the Largest Increase of Deposits Ever Recorded.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—A gain of $162,785,646 in the deposits of the 202 State banks for the year ended Sept. 20, 1916, according to a statement issued today by Banking Superintendent Richards, was the largest increase ever recorded in a single year by State institutions. Eight new State banks were authorized during the twelve months, and two of four banks which ceased to do business were merged into a trust company of Buffalo. It was a year of remarkable prosperity, the aggregate increase in the resources of the State banks, trust companies, and savings banks being $763,031,096.

The total resources of the credit and discount banks doing business in this State were:

| Banks. | Resources. |
|---|---|
| National ........................ | $3,603,303,000 |
| State ........................ | 840,704,210 |
| Trust companies........................ | 2,626,431,407 |
| Private bankers........................ | 15,077,577 |
| Total ........................ | $7,085,516,194 |

The increase in the resources of the State banks for the year was $169,561,888, as compared with an increase of $12,378,957 during the previous year. The trust companies show an increase of $470,894,133. The surplus increased by $28,350,050, of which the trust companies had $24,606,825 and the State banks $3,743,225.

# LABOR BUREAUS IN ENGLAND

## How 3,000 Munition Workers a Day Were Supplied.

Great Britain's labor exchange clearing houses and the part those exchanges have had in solving the munitions problem in England is the subject of an article approved recently by the British Intelligence Service.

"The labor exchanges of Great Britain set up in 1909," the statement reads, "have proved of most valuable assistance to the naval and military authorities as agencies for regulating the distribution of munition workers throughout the country. The system is as yet very far from perfect, but it has been wonderfully developed since 1914. The formation of a really adequate clearing house on a national basis is the object in view, but so far no country has yet succeeded in providing that. No country has it; even Germany has not a uniform system, and has taken a leaf from England's book to start one within the last few months.

"When the war broke out the Employment Department of the British Board of Trade was starting a clearing exchange plan, and had to complete it rapidly. There is machinery for bringing the 378 exchanges (with their 1,600 dependent local agencies) into effective and immediate communication with one another.

"For this purpose the exchanges are grouped under a number of 'clearing' exchanges. Every morning the clearing exchanges receive a statement of all labor available for transfer in the clearing area. Any exchange which is notified of a vacancy which it cannot fill from its own register immediately notifies the clearing exchange. If suitable labor is available on the registers in the area the vacancy is telephoned to the exchange concerned. If no labor is available particulars are forwarded to a national clearing house in London, and from there circulated to all exchanges throughout the country.

"The extent to which this machinery is effective in bringing demand and supply together is illustrated in the fact that last month out of 152,000 vacancies filled by employment exchanges, 37,000 were filled by the transfer of labor from other districts.

"The British Board of Trade started the clearing exchanges, and within the first month after the outbreak of the war they had the work of obtaining labor for the fleet and the army. In the ten days Aug. 4 to 14, 1914, nearly 30,000 skilled workmen were supplied through the exchanges. The exchanges have the whole of the supply of women for the work in the Government factories to keep going. They obtain all the women suitable and willing within a radius of the exchange, and gradually spread out the circle until they get what is wanted.

"The number of people supplied for munition work in the month ending Oct. 13 averaged 3,000 daily, the greater part locally. Since the beginning of the war the total of work people, men and women, supplied for munition work in Great Britain is 880,000, and in addition nearly half a million workmen have been found for building and construction work for Government departments and contractors."

# ACCUSES BROKERS IN SUIT.

## Sterling Gum Pool Participant Charges Big Secret Profit.

Charges that Bamberger Brothers, bankers who promoted a pool in stock of the Sterling Gum Company, made a profit of more than $1,000,000 which they concealed from other participants in the pool, are made in a complaint filed in the Supreme Court in behalf of subscribers, who ask that the money they paid for stock be returned and that their agreement to buy the stock be canceled.

The suit is brought by Boris Kaplan, as assignee of the claims of Edgar and Archibald Selwyn, Crosby Gaige and himself, through Harrison Clark, Jr. of 15 William Street. The complaint says that in September, 1914, the defendants were promoting a syndicate to buy the stock, and to resell it to members of the syndicate. The capital consisted of 1,160,000 shares at $5, a total of $5,800,000.

The plaintiff charges that the defendants prepared a subscription agreement and that in reliance on these representations the plaintiff instructed his brokers, Seligsberg & Co., to sign the agreement for 5,000 shares, of which 4,055 shares were allotted to him. He said this agreement was designed to convey the impression that the syndicate was paying $5,800,000 for the stock. Kaplan alleges this is untrue, and that they did not pay more than $1,000,000 for the stock, and that the assets of the Sterling Gum Company did not exceed $1,000,000.

"By means of financial legerdemain and machinations the defendants, acting as syndicate agents, intended to acquire a secret profit of $1,000,000," says the plaintiff. Kaplan asks permission to surrender his stock and recover what he has paid on it."

*Two Financial Reviews*

The New York Times
Annual Financial Section
December 31, 1916

and

The Annual Review of
THE ANNALIST
January 8, 1917

Complete financial, industrial and commercial record of 1916 and carefully considered outline of future events in the world's markets and exchanges. Tables of prices of bonds, stocks and commodities for reference, and authoritative pronouncements on every phase of business developments.

Year's Foreign Trade.
American Shipbuilding.
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Foreign Borrowing in the United States.
Receipts and Expenditures of United States Government.
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BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Butler, gloves; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Kellerman, men's furn. goods; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—12th St. Store; C. S. Moyer, jobs men's overcoats; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; Mr. Gillierland, jobs men's overcoats; 1,133 B'way.
CINCINNATI, O.—Model Skirt & Suit Co.; D. Jacobs, jobs coats; 18 West 27th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Stores; Mr. Gutman, jobs muslin underwear, waists, petticoats, house dresses, children's wear; 72 Madison Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; N. Smith, coats; 72 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; Lee J. Schiff, women's Spring coats, suits; Miss H. Mintun, women's Spring dresses; 7 West 22d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Gruenberg-Locker Co.; B. J. Locker, notions, fancy goods, French ivory goods; Elks Club.
NASHVILLE—J. Eskind & Sons; H. Eskind, ladies' ready-to-wear; Knickerbocker.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; B. Daniels, jobs coats; 18 West 27th.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenbaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenbaum, cotton piece goods; Room 322, 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA — "Blauner's"; Miss P. Solomon, jobs silk, lingerie waists; 15 East 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Regent Garment Co.; S. Moss, suits, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Sonnenfield's Millinery Co.; F. Frohman, jobs silk, serge dresses; 364 5th Av.
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# DYESTUFFS CENSUS TO REMAIN SECRET

## Senator Hughes Will Not Ask for Publication of Suppressed Sections.

## GERMANS HAD PROTESTED

### Herman A. Metz Contended That Full Publicity Would Be a Betrayal of Trade Secrets.

If the dyestuffs census, prepared by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government expert, is to be presented to the United States Senate in full it must be called for by a resolution introduced by some one other than Senator William Hughes of New Jersey, who had been counted upon by manufacturers interested to take the initiative.

Mr. Hughes had said in Paterson last month that the new domestic color industry in the United States was entitled to all the information available and made it plain that a resolution, presumably introduced by himself, would be introduced into this session of Congress requesting Secretary Redfield to place all of the data gathered by Dr. Norton at the disposal of the Senate. The trade press in the dye, chemical, textile, and allied industries took up the demand for full light on the secret data and the Washington correspondents of these publications asserted that they were assured by Senator Hughes that he would introduce the desired resolution.

It developed yesterday, however, that the Senator is not now available for bringing out the data wanted by the domestic color and associated industries. In a statement to THE TIMES correspondent in Washington Senator Hughes said:

"I have not received a single request from any source, except Dr. Norton, for the printing of the complete dyestuffs census, and as I have a large part of the dyestuff industry in my State, I concluded that there was no need for introducing a resolution for that purpose. I have heard of no protests against publishing the information proposed to be printed."

German importing interests complained that "leaks" permitted by Secretary Redfield had given to domestic dyestuff manufacturers some of the data which the Secretary excluded from the census as finally published. Herman A. Metz, who is President of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, with factories on the Rhine, conducted a winning fight against full publicity of German importing transactions, his position being that the proposed publication of the census in full would be a bertayal of trade secrets which the Government was bound to regard as confidential.

Senator Hughes, as a member of the Senate Finance Committee, figured in the revision last Fall of the present tariff law in the amendment of the color schedule designed to afford American manufacturers greater protection after the war from foreign competition. Now that he is no longer available, American color interests will, it was said, look to other leaders in the Senate to carry on the fight for full publicity, among those mentioned being Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Smoot of Utah.

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## Gould Aids War-Wrecked Church.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Frank J. Gould, according to the Paris Herald, has just given $100,000 for the re-building of the English Protestant Church at Maisons-Lafitte, where there is an important English-American colony, mostly interested in thoroughbred racing stables.

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61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
111 West Monroe St., Chicago.

BONDS

**Legal Investments**
*List T-118*

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33 Pine St. - - - New York

Chartered 1822

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Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
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The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

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**STANDARD OIL**
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Yielding 7⅜%
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6% Deb. 1925
**Wilson & Co. Preferred**

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given to Odd Lots

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| | |
|---|---|
| Can. Car & Fdy. 1st S. F. 6s | 1939 |
| Minn. & St. Louis R. R. Ref. 5s | 1962 |
| New Orleans, Mob. & Chi. 5s | 1960 |
| New Orleans Grt. North. 5s | 1955 |
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| Sunday Creek Co. Coll. Tr. 5s | 1944 |

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Another year has been added to our record of thirty-four years without loss to any investor. Thirty-five years of achievement—proof of the soundness of the First Mortgage Bonds we have underwritten and surrounded with all the safeguards of the Straus Plan.

These bonds do not fluctuate or change in price. They appeal to those to whom safety is the first consideration and who demand an investment free from uncertainty and worry. They are strong-box securities to be locked away and forgotten until maturity—except to clip their semi-annual coupons.

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They may be purchased in denominations of $100, $500 and $1000, maturing in from two to ten years, as the investor may prefer.

We are now offering a varied list of these sound and attractive First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds netting 5½% secured by buildings and land in New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Los Angeles, etc.

One of our officers will be glad to discuss your January Investments with you if you will call; or if you prefer, telephone or write for

*January Investment List No. 1100*

**S. W. STRAUS & CO.**
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED 1905
150 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
*Telephone Cortland 8064*
CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO

**ELK BASIN PETROLEUM COMPANY**

CAPITAL STOCK $2,000,000
PAR VALUE $5.00

*From a letter of W. R. Fawcett, Vice-President of the Company, we summarize as follows:*

**PROPERTY:** Consists of leases on about 840 acres in the well known Elk Basin field in Northwestern Wyoming, of which 275 to 300 acres is proven oil bearing territory centrally located in the field.

**PRODUCTION:** Since July 1916 monthly production of the properties acquired by the company has ranged from 19,222 barrels to 23,783 barrels. Total production of the field is between 3,000 and 4,000 barrels daily, and it is expected to bring the Elk Basin Company's production up to 1,500 barrels daily, as soon as additional drilling can be accomplished. **The company produces a remarkably high grade oil, running about 39% gasoline, compared with an average of about 20% for first grade Pennsylvania oil.**

**OPERATING CONTRACT:** The Company has a contract with the Greybull Refining Company (subsidiary Midwest Refining Co.) whereby the Greybull Company operates the properties at its own expense, including drilling of new wells, maintaining production, and purchasing the oil produced, at a net price to the Elk Basin Company. The price is on a sliding scale, enabling the Elk Basin Company to take advantage of market fluctuations. The Company therefore has practically no expenses and almost its entire revenue is net earnings.

**EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS:** At present crude prices and with present production the company should have net earnings applicable to dividends of $225,000 per annum, which amount should be greatly increased by higher prices for crude and increased production. With the expected increase in production earnings should be 20% to 25% net per annum.

Dividends at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, will be commenced February 1st, 1917, with such extra dividends as earnings may justify.

*The statements herein are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from official sources, and are believed to be accurate.*

**A BLOCK OF THE ABOVE STOCK PURCHASED BY US HAS BEEN SOLD AT $7.50 PER SHARE, AND THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONLY AS A MATTER OF RECORD.**

**CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.**
25 BROAD ST. 'Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad NEW YORK

*Exempt From Federal Income Tax*

$250,000

**Town of Wallingford, Conn.**

Coupon 4% High School Bonds

Dated Dec. 1, 1916. Denomination $1,000

Interest dates June 1st and December 1st.

Principal and interest payable at First National Bank of Wallingford or National Park Bank, New York City.

Legal investment for savings banks, insurance companies and trust funds in Connecticut. Eligible to secure U. S. Postal Savings deposits.

Financial Statement

Assessed Valuation (1916) ................$10,039,588
Bonded Debt (including this issue) ........... 391,000
Population (1910 Census) 11,155

Maturities and Prices

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | annually | Dec. 1917-1919 | to yield 3.80% |
| 10,000 | " | Dec. 1920-1926 | to yield 3.85% |
| 8,000 | " | Dec. 1927-1936 | to yield 3.85% |
| 7,000 | " | Dec. 1937-1946 | to yield 3.85% |

*Circular on Request*

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**New Jersey Zinc**
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43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
*Tel. 1641-7 Hanover*

## We Offer Subject to Prior Sale

| | Name | Rate | Maturity | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $50,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad | 4 | 1948 | 4.01 |
| 50,000 | Atch., Top. & S. Fe Gen. | 4 | 1995 | 4.23 |
| 35,000 | Birmingham Terminal | 4 | 1957 | 4.91 |
| 50,000 | Chicago Union Station | 4½ | 1963 | 4.48 |
| 35,000 | Western Union | 4½ | 1950 | 4.71 |
| 50,000 | Kansas City Southern | 3 | 1950 | 4.85 |
| 100,000 | Amer. Foreign Securities | 5 | 1919 | 5.93 |
| 100,000 | Chic., Mil. & St. Paul | 4 | 1925 | 4.75 |
| 100,000 | Chic., Mil. & St. P. Gen. | 4½ | 1989 | 4.39 |
| 100,000 | Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 5 | 1918 | 4.75 |
| 50,000 | Chesapeake & Ohio Conv. | 5 | 1946 | 5.40 |
| 100,000 | Chic., Mil. & St. P. Refd. | 4½ | 2014 | 4.70 |

*Prices and Circulars on application*

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New York

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Pocahontas Cons. Collieries
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Chi., Terre Haute Southeast. Inc. 5s
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O'Bannon Corp.
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## Peace Stocks

Two good examples of stocks that will benefit materially by Peace because of export business are

**American Graphophone**
Common and Participating Preferred.

Earnings this year will be at the rate of over 70% on both Common and Preferred.

*Descriptive circular on request.*

**DAWSON, LYON & Co**
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
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**Will Buy**

St. Louis & San Fran.
*Undeposited Stocks*

Odd Lot Market in St. Louis & San Fran.
*Common & Preferred*

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## CERRO GORDO MINES COMPANY

Listed on N. Y. Curb

Regular quarterly dividend of 2½% and 2½% extra has been declared, payable Jan. 15, 1917, to stockholders of record as of Dec. 30, 1916.

*Write for Booklet G-62*

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Milliken Bros. Pfd.
Otis Steel
Babcock & Wilcox
Under Feed Stoker
Semet Solvay
By-Products, Stock & Rights
Alliance Tire & Rubber
Atlantic Fruit Com.
Mexican Eagle Oil
General Development

*Bought—Sold—Quoted*

**C. W. Pope & Company**
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Telephone Hanover 6050

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## Sinclair Oil

This was the first "independent" that ever raised the price of oil in the mid-continent field—indicating the growing dominance of Sinclair. Earnings $15 a share with a $5 dividend rate. Cash assets over $8,000,000.

MIDVALE STEEL—Earnings for 1916 estimated at $35,000,000, equal to $17.50 a share—a $6 dividend rate expected.

Our current MARKET LETTER No. 749 discusses these and many other leading issues, including

| | |
|---|---|
| Sapulpa Ref'g | Submarine Boat |
| Cosden Oil & Gas | Hecla Mining |
| Okla. Prod. & Ref'g | Wright-Martin |

American Druggists' Syndicate

*Copy sent on request.*

**Harvey A. Willis & Co.**
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad

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Dallas Electric Co.
5s Feb., 1917
5s June, 1917
Central States Elec. Co.
5s, 1922
Short Term Securities

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Semet Solvay
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American Gas & Electric Pfd.
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Nor. States Pr. Com., Pfd. & War'nts
Republic Ry. & Light Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Wisconsin Edison

**Industrial Stocks**

American Piano Pfd.
Burns Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
Marlin Arms Com. & Pfd.
Phelps Dodge

**Public Utility Bonds**

Amer. Power & Lt. 6s, 2016
Northern States Power 5s & 6s
Pacific Light & Power 5s, 1951
Southern Cal. Edison 5s, 1939
Utah Securities 6s, 1922
United Light & Rys. 5s, 1932

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## Pennsylvania Gasoline Co. Stock

*Orders Executed In This Security*

Saturday's closing prices
$1¼ bid—$1⅜ asked

*Descriptive circular on request.*

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No. 4

All through 1910 we constantly urged the sale of Chicago & Alton preferred (then selling above 60), Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred (selling above 60), and Denver & Rio Grande preferred (selling above 70), and advised reinvestment in Kansas City Southern preferred (at about 60), or Chesapeake & Ohio, then selling around 65. Since then, Chesapeake & Ohio has sold at 80, while Kansas City Southern preferred has continuously held its value.

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ANY LIMIT

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## STAN(OIL)DARD

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| 100 Ohio Oil | 100 Penn. Mex. Fuel |
| 25 Tidewater Oil | 25 So. W. Penn. Pipe |
| 25 Prairie O. & G. | 25 Prairie Pipe |
| 25 S. O. Indiana | 25 Eureka Pipe |
| 25 S. O. New York | 25 Illinois Pipe |

**R. W. P. Barnes,**
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Kan. City, Clinton & Spring. 5s, 1925
Det., Toledo & Ironton Bonds & Stocks
Grand Trunk Western 1st 4s, 1950
Lima Locomotive 1st 6s, 1932

**Wolff & Stanley**
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

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Wanted
**100 Int'l Motor Truck COMMON**

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
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And Other Very Timely Reviews
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**The Financial World**
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Special Offer: 3 months' subscription $1.00

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**LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK**
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

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### KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.

The Directors of the Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pa., at a meeting on December 21, 1916, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the capital stock of Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., be reduced, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, from $9,700,000. to $9,625,000., by the purchase and cancellation of $75,000. par value of shares of Preferred Stock; and that, in order to carry out the purpose of this resolution, Edgar J. Kaufmann, Treasurer of the Corporation, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to publish advertisements, (in one newspaper in each of the following cities: New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh), inviting offers of said $75,000. par value of shares of Preferred Stock, at the lowest prices at which such shares may be obtained, such offers to be made on or before December 30, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, to the corporation at its office, 1261 Broadway, New York City; and said Treasurer is further directed to purchase said $75,000. par value of shares of Preferred Stock at the lowest prices at which the same may be offered, and if more shares are offered than required then and in that case to prorate such offers in proportion to the amounts offered; and said Treasurer is further directed to receive offers of said Preferred Stock only on the conditions herein mentioned.

Referring to the above resolution, offers of such Preferred Stock are hereby invited. Such offers should be endorsed "Offers for Sale of Preferred Stock."

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.
EDGAR J. KAUFMANN, Treasurer.
December 26, 1916.

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**The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited.**

Take notice that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing January 1st, 1917, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto.

Dated at Toronto this 19th December, 1916.
J. G. GIBSON, Acting Secretary.

---

THE Provident Life & Trust Co.'s mortality and efficient management assure every policyholder an extremely low net cost.

*Write for information*

Mellor & Allen
General Agents
149 Broadway
New York

**The Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia**

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SAVINGS BANKS.

### The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1916.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1917.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1917.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

---

### Union Dime Savings Bank

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (115th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, Credited January 1, 1917, and payable on and after Thursday, January 18, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1917, draws interest from January 1, 1917.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

---

### EMIGRANT Industrial Savings Bank

51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

**FOUR PER CENT.**

per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

*Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1917, will draw interest from January 1st, 1917.*

JOHN J. PULLEYN, President.
JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller.

---

### SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1916.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1917.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 7th, 1916.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st or July 1st or Oct. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

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137TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

### Union Square Savings Bank

No. 20 Union Square

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1916, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

**FOUR PER CENT.**

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1917. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

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### WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK

Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

**FOUR PER CENT.**

per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on December 31, 1916.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 12th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1917.

OPEN MONDAYS, 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

Clarence O. Bigelow, President.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

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### NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Dividend Jan. 1st, 1917, at the rate of

**FOUR PER CENT.**

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secty.

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EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
291, 293, 295 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The 137th semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of

**Four Per Cent.**

per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 20th. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1917.

D. S. RAMSAY, Pres. C. A. WHITNEY, Sec.

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**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION.**
**Notice of Extension of Time to Exchange Stock.**

December 26th, 1916.

To the Stockholders of GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY:

The time to exchange preferred and common stock of General Motors Company of New Jersey, for preferred and common stock of General Motors Corporation, of Delaware, on the basis of one share of preferred stock of the New Jersey Company for one and one-third shares of preferred stock of the Delaware Corporation, and of one share of the common stock of the New Jersey Company for five shares of common stock of the Delaware Corporation, has been extended to and including January 19, 1917. Exchanges will be made as of November 1, 1916.

In order to effect the exchange, certificates for stock, or voting trust certificates, of General Motors Company of New Jersey should be deposited with Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York City, within the time mentioned.

There have already been deposited 117,406 shares of preferred and 103,071 shares of common stock of the New Jersey Company.

The stock of the Delaware Corporation has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION.
By JEROME A. LEDERMAN, Secretary.

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COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1917, FROM bonds of the CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY, will be paid by The National City Bank of New York City.

L. BEARDSLEY, Treasurer.

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**THE ANNALIST.**

An authority on economics, commerce and finance. 10 cents. Every Monday. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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**THE ARMSBY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.**

Notice of redemption on January 31, 1917, of all of the Preferred Capital Stock of The Armsby Company of New York, being 4,399 shares, amounting in par value to $439,900.

Public notice is hereby given pursuant to resolution adopted December 8th, 1916, by the Board of Directors of The Armsby Company of New York, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph B of Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation of said The Armsby Company of New York, dated September 13th, 1912, and filed on the 16th day of September, 1912, in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York, that all the issued and outstanding shares of the Preferred Capital Stock of said The Armsby Company of New York, being 4,399 shares thereof, amounting in par value to $439,900, will be redeemed on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1917, at the office of Bankers Trust Company of New York at 16 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, New York, and that there will then and there be due and payable on said shares of Preferred Stock one hundred and fifteen per cent. of the par value thereof and the amount of any dividends thereon accrued to the date of such redemption.

This notice is published by order of the Board of Directors of said The Armsby Company of New York in The New York Times, a newspaper printed and published in Manhattan Borough, New York City, New York.

Dated, December 8th, 1916.

E. R. ARMSBY,
Treasurer of The Armsby Company of New York.

Redemption may be made at any time prior to January 31st, 1917, and it is requested that the stock be presented for redemption at once.

E. R. ARMSBY,
Treasurer of The Armsby Company of New York.

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New York, December 18, 1916.

**To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of THE NEW CASTLE AND SHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated July 1, 1887, maturing January 1st, 1917:**

The undersigned, successor by merger to The New Castle and Shenango Valley Railroad Company, offers to extend the above mentioned bonds so that they shall mature January 1st, 1937, with interest at the rate of 4½% per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year at the office of The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, in the City of New York, N. Y., without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company or the Trustee may be required to pay or to retain therefrom, the present first mortgage security of said bonds to remain unimpaired.

Holders of such bonds are referred to the appended announcement of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company as to the terms of the extended offer.

THE SHARON RAILWAY,
By NORMAN HALL, President.

23 Wall Street, New York,
December 18, 1916.

Referring to the above notice, the extension privilege applies only to the holders of such bonds who shall deposit the same (together with all unmatured coupons) with us at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before January 1st, 1917.

The January 1, 1917, coupons, if presented, will be cashed at the time of such deposit.

Upon such deposit temporary receipts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds of an equal principal amount with the extension supplement and coupon sheet attached when prepared, and at the time of the delivery of such extended bonds there will be paid in cash the sum of $30 per $1,000 bond.

Copies of the Extension Supplement may be had on application at our office.

On January 1, 1917, or at any time prior thereto, at our office, we will buy at par and accrued interest the bonds of holders who do not desire to avail themselves of the above privilege of extension.

J. P. MORGAN AND COMPANY.

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### CITY OF ITHACA, N. Y.

**Bonds Called for Redemption**

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Public Works and by the Common Council of the City of Ithaca, N. Y., notice is hereby given to the holders of City of Ithaca 4½% water bonds, series "F," Nos. 1 to 28, inclusive, $1,000 each, that the same are called for payment and redemption on January 1st, 1917, in accordance with the option provided and contained in said bonds, and that interest thereon will cease and determine on and after the date above specified.

Notice is further given to present said bonds, with interest coupons thereto attached, for payment at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, New York City, together with proper assignment and authorization for transfer and registration to the 'Sinking Fund Commission, City of Ithaca.

W. O. KERR, City Clerk.
Dated, Ithaca, N. Y., November 1, 1916.

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY.
Purchase Money Mortgage six per cent. Fifteen-Year Gold Bonds due 1925.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby notified that the undersigned Company has called for redemption on January 1, 1917, at principal and accrued interest, bonds bearing Serial Nos. 240, 282, 313, 339, 370, 387, 437, 514, 593, 600, 602, 617, 653, 708, 717, 734, 787, 875, 879, 900, 913, 1000, and upon such date, from the proceeds of the mortgage redemption fund provided with respect to said issue, the Bonds bearing such Serial Numbers will become so due and payable at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, 16 Wall Street, New York City, upon surrender thereof, together with January 1, 1917, and all unmatured coupons. Thereafter interest will cease to accrue thereon. Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for the amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for redemption.

THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY,
By Lewis T. Wolle, Vice Pres.
November 9th, 1916.

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**WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1941.**

Pursuant to terms of mortgage dated June 1, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 22, 1917, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and five per cent. premium, to the extent of $48,927.81, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating numbers of bonds offered, addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company, First and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, will be received until 3 P. M., January 8, 1917.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1916.

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**MORRISTOWN & ERIE RAILROAD CO.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in compliance with the terms of the mortgage deed, dated September 1, 1903, executed by the Morristown & Erie Railroad Company, the undersigned, as Trustee under the said deed, will receive proposals on or before January 20, 1917, from the holders of the bonds secured by the said mortgage, to sell the bonds to the undersigned as trustee under the provisions of the said mortgage. The trustee will, to the extent of the available moneys in its hands, $7,973.71, purchase the bonds which shall be offered at the lowest price. No purchase will be made at a rate exceeding 110%, together with accrued interest.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. P. MAYNARD, President,
177 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dated, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1916.

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**The Berkshire Ice Company 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.**

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under Mortgage dated July 2, 1906, made by The Berkshire Ice Company, hereby gives notice pursuant thereto, that proposals to sell The Berkshire Ice Company 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds at prices not exceeding 110% and accrued interest, may be made to said Trustee for account of the Sinking Fund, due January 1, 1917. All such proposals must be in writing, addressed to Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, and must be delivered before 3 P. M. on March 1, 1917.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.
Dated at New York, December 5, 1916.

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Notice is hereby given that all outstanding bonds of the Lewiston-Clarkston Improvement Company, of Clarkston, Washington, are hereby called for payment March 1, 1917, and interest ceases from that date. Said bonds are called in accordance with Article 8 of that certain Deed of Trust dated March 1, 1910, amended by Supplemental Agreement of date March 1, 1916, and will be paid on presentation at the office of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, New York City, New York.

Dated at Spokane, Washington, December 15, 1916.

UNION TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,
Trustee.

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**The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited.**

Take notice that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Ontario Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, maturing January 1st, 1917, will be paid at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto and at the National Park Bank, New York, U. S. A.

Dated at Toronto this 19th December, 1916.
J. G. GIBSON, Acting Secretary.

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**U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 18th, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 19, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 17 was taking scow Degnon No. 8 alongside, in consequence of which one John Johnsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries: That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $41,000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

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## THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE JAN., 1917, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
City of Ore., Mo., W.W.&Elect. Lt. 5s
City of Rome, Ga., Ren. or Ref. Mtge. 4½s
City of Sedalia, Mo., Refdg. 4½s
Cent. Market St. Ry. Co. 1st S.F. 5s
Citizens Gas & Electric Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Refdg. 50-year 5s
Clinchfield Coal Co. 1st 5s
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
East Hampton Elect. Light Co. 6s
East Ohio Gas Co. 1st Mtge. S.F. 5s
Edison Electric Light & Power Co. of Erie, Pa., 1st 6s
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Phila. 1st Mtge. 5s
Erie County Elect. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. General Refunding 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Rfdg. 4½s
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st 5s
Hackensack Water Co. 1st 4s
Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co. Purchase Money 1st 6s
Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge. 5s
Jonesville, S. C., School Dist. 5½s
Kansas City Railways Co. 1st 5s
Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 6s, Series A
Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 5s, Series B
Kansas City Lt. & Pwr. Co. 1st 5s
Kan. City So. Ry. Co. Ref. & Imp. 5s
Knoxville Ry. & Lt. Co. 2 year Coll. 6% Notes
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1939
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1920
Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. Refunding 5s
Macon, Dublin & Savannah R. R. Co. 1st 5s
National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st 5s
New Orleans City & Lake R. R. Co. 1st 5s
New Orleans City R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co. Gen. 4½s
Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s
Paducah City Railways 1st Cons. 5s
Pine Bluff Co. 1st 30-year Gold
Plattsburgh Traction Company 1st 6s
Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Co. Inc., 50-year 5% Gold
Rockingham Co. Lt. & Pwr. Co. Gold 5s
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. 1st 5s
Sharon & Newcastle Railways Co. 1st Lien S. F. 5s
Somerset County, N. J., Building 4s
South Shore Gas Co. 1st 5s
Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Underground Elec. Railways Co. of London, Ltd., 4½% Bonds of 1933
Underwriters Bldg. Co. 1st 5s
United Fuel Gas Co. 1st S. F. 6s
United Gas & Elec. Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 5s
United Light & Railways Co. 6% Notes
Utica Belt Line St. R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
Virginia-Portland Cement Co. 1st 5s
Washington Sugar Co. 1st 6s
Willapa Elect. Co. 1st Gold 6s, Series A-B
Worcester & Con. East Ry. Co. 1st 4½s
Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & L. Co. 1st S. F. 5s

DUE JANUARY 14, 1917.
Wladikawkas Ry. Co. (Russia) 4s

DUE JANUARY 15, 1917.
Cent. R. R. of Haiti 1 yr. 5% Notes
Ristigouche Salmon Club

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## Municipal Bonds

*THE SAFEST INVESTMENT*

Exempt from Federal Income Tax. No ownership certificate required when collecting interest coupons.

The following issues have been approved by eminent bond attorneys, and are offered subject to prior sale:

| AMOUNT. | MUNICIPALITY AND PURPOSE OF ISSUE. | RATE. | MATURITIES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $50,000 | City of Cincinnati, O., Various | 4¼% | 1933 to 54 |
| 125,000 | City of Defiance, O., Water | 4¼% | 1921 to 45 |
| 275,000 | Hamilton County, O. (Cincinnati County Seat) | 4¼% | 1946 |
| 33,000 | City of Lakewood, O., School | 4½% | 1925 to 45 |
| 17,000 | City of Lisbon, O., High School | 5% | 1940 to 45 |
| 15,000 | City of Marion, O., Various | 5% | 1919 to 30 |
| 45,000 | Broward County, Fla., Rd. & Bdg. Dist. No. 1 | 6% | 1923 to 33 |
| 19,000 | Cabarrus Co., N. C., Road | 5% | 1939 opt. 24 |
| 800,000 | Calcasieu Parish (County) La., Rd. & Bridge | 5% | 1919 to 42 |
| 12,000 | Daviess Co., Ky., Road & Bridge | 4½% | 1924 to 26 |
| 20,000 | Fort Bend Co., Texas, Bridge | 5% | 1956 opt. 26 |
| 165,000 | Jefferson Co., Tex., (Beaumont County Seat), Rd. | 5% | 1955 opt. 35 |
| 25,000 | City of New Orleans, Public Imp. | 4% | 1942 opt. 28 |
| 350,000 | City of Shreveport, La., W. W. and Sewer | 4¾% | 1924 to 54 |

*Complete descriptive circular with prices upon request.*

**FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.**
100 Broadway, New York.
Telephone—Rector 1356
Cincinnati Cleveland Chicago

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## REORGANIZATION of PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

Securities have been subjected to the Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, to the following approximate amounts:

$25,645,000 Divisional Bonds, more than 97%.
$ 8,274,000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, more than 98%.
$13,396,000 Refunding Mortgage Bonds, more than 96%.
$ 1,200,000 Short Term Notes, 100%.
$ 7,880,000 Collateral Trust Notes, more than 98%.
$ 4,529,000 Five Year Debentures, more than 90%.
$24,010,000 Stock, more than 91%.

The Michigan Railway Commission has indicated its approval of the Plan subject to the completion of pending legal proceedings and subject also to its approval of the forms of the new mortgage and other securities when presented to it for that purpose by the Reorganized Company.

The Reorganization Managers have accordingly declared said Plan and Agreement operative and hereby give notice thereof.

Deposits and payments may be made under the Plan, and Subscription Warrants and Application Certificates will continue to be issued until the close of business on **December 29, 1916.**

**Application Forms** accompanied by the required cash payment must be filed with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York, before the close of business on **December 29, 1916**, and allotments will be made to holders of Application Certificates as soon thereafter as practicable.

**No further extension will be given to exercise the rights of purchase set forth in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.**

Dated, New York, December 20, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.
ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. EUGENE V. R. THAYER
REORGANIZATION MANAGERS

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## REORGANIZATION of PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

To Holders of Application Certificates:

There now remains for allotment among holders of Application Certificates making application therefor before the close of business December 29, 1916, and in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, only approximately

$ 775,000 Prior Preference Stock (trust certificates)
$1,550,000 Common Stock (trust certificates)

The said amounts are likely to be further reduced before allotment.

All applications by holders of Application Certificates for stock (trust certificates) in excess of the total amount available for allotment to them, will be treated as though such applications were for only the entire amount of Stock (trust certificates) so available.

Dated, New York, December 20, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.
ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. EUGENE V. R. THAYER
REORGANIZATION MANAGERS

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Modern Trust Company Service
**Metropolitan Trust Co**
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
49 Wall St. 716 Fifth Ave.

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100 Years of Commercial Banking
**CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK**
Capital & Surplus . $5,000,000
Resources . . . . $80,000,000
192 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

## DIVIDENDS.

### American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable February 1, 1917, to stockholders of record January 15, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

### American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a dividend of $1.00 per share on the common capital stock, payable February 1, 1917, to stockholders of record January 15, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 27.

New York, December 11, 1916.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1916, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 18, 1916.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

EXTRA DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK.

New York, December 11, 1916.

An extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable in COMMON stock January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 18, 1916.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

### 221ST DIVIDEND.

Chartered 1799.

**Bank of the Manhattan Company.**

New York, December 21st, 1916.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after January 2d, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1916. Transfer books to remain open.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

### Shattuck Arizona Copper Company,

**126 Broadway, New York City.**

**Dividend No. 13**

and

**EXTRA Dividend No. 6.**

A Dividend of fifty (50c) cents, and an Extra Dividend of seventy-five (75c) cents, per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, have been declared payable January 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30th, 1916. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAN E. LaMOND, Ass't Secretary.

### The General Gas & Electric Company.

New York, December 22, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on its Cumulative Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 23, 1916.

O. CLEMENT SWENSON, Treasurer.

### The German Exchange Bank

**OF NEW YORK,**

**330 Bowery.**

December 15th, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the Capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1916.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

### GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.

New York, December 20th, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1916.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

### THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY.

30 Broad St., New York, Dec. 22, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) upon this Company's capital stock will be paid on January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 30, 1916. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed. CHECKS will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

### REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held December 19th, 1916, a cash dividend of 1½% on the Common Stock was declared payable February 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record January 15th, 1917. Books remain open.

R. JONES, JR., Secretary.

### The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.

December 21, 1916.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record December 23, 1916.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

### THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1917.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

### GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (2%,) payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record December 31, 1916.

NEAL W. REMINGTON, Cashier.

## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

### THE GREENWICH BANK

**Of The City of New York**

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, for revising the articles of Association and By-laws, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it, will be held at the banking rooms, 135 William Street, Tuesday, January 9, 1917, from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

### NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 8, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

### UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

45 Wall Street, December 19, 1916.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose term of office expires, and for inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the Company on the second day of January next (the first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

### THE CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY

**Closing of Stock Transfer Books.**

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Central Foundry Company having been called to be held January 8, 1917, the transfer books of the Company will be closed on December 26th, 1916, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until January 12, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT R. RUST, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the New York Osteopathic Clinic, Inc., for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Clinic Rooms, 35 East 32d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 9th, 1917, at 6 P. M.

F. D. WATERMAN, Secretary.
W. S. JONES, President.
Dated New York, December 26, 1916.

### BRYANT PARK BANK.

December 9, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the banking house, 220 West 42d Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

### ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 9th, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, between the hours of 12 noon and 12:30 P. M.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

### The Chemical National Bank of New York.

December 9th, 1916.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1917, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

### BANK OF EUROPE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of the Bank of Europe will be held at its Banking Rooms, No. 429 First Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

VINCENT W. WOYTISEK, Cashier.

## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

### HASKELL AND BARKER CAR CO., Inc.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of stockholders of Haskell and Barker Car Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the following purposes:

(1) To elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year. (2) To change the date for the annual meeting of stockholders after the year 1917 from the second Wednesday of January to the second Wednesday of April, and for that purpose, to amend Section 2 of Article II of the by-laws to read as follows: "Section 2. The annual meeting of stockholders shall, after the year 1917, be held on the second Wednesday of April in each year, if not a legal holiday, and if a legal holiday, then on the next secular day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of electing Directors." (3) For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Directors have fixed the twelve months ending January 31st as the fiscal year of the Corporation, and in order to permit of the submission to the annual meeting of a statement of operations for the preceding twelve months, have recommended that the date of the annual meeting be changed from the second Wednesday of January to the second Wednesday of April. Because of the time required to prepare a statement of results of operations for the period ending December 31, 1916, it will not be possible to present a statement to the coming annual meeting, but a statement will be prepared for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1917, as soon as practicable, and sent promptly to all shareholders.

A. J. McALLISTER, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 9, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

99 John Street, New York,
December 8, 1916.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the UNITED GLOBE MINES for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 9, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the COMMERCIAL MINING COMPANY for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 9, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

Dec. 21, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ALLIED BROKERAGE CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 50 East 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon for the annual election of Directors of said corporation to serve for the succeeding year, and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock January 5, 1917, until 10 A. M. January 9, 1917.

E. C. LEONARD, Secretary.

Dec. 21, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the GEORGIA FIBRE CORPORATION will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 50 East 42d Street, Borough of Manhatan, City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon for the annual election of Directors of said corporation to serve for the succeeding year, and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock January 5, 1917, until 10 A. M. January 9, 1917.

M. H. WOOD, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SIMPLEX RUBBER COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Simplex Rubber Company of America, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, at Ossining, N. Y., on Friday, the 29th day of December, 1916, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of passing upon a proposition for the sale of the assets, the reconstruction, consolidation or merger of the said corporation with the Batavia Rubber Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, December 12, 1916.

W. S. ANDREWS, Jr.,
Vice President and Acting President.
G. W. REMINGTON, Secretary.

Dec. 21, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the COTTON LIGHTERAGE CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 50 East 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon for the annual election of Directors of said corporation to serve for the succeeding year, and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock January 5, 1917, until 10 A. M. January 9, 1917.

SHERBURNE PRESCOTT, Secretary.

### HUDSON COMPANIES.

### NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the HUDSON COMPANIES will be held at the office of the company, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on the 22nd day of December, 1916, and remain closed until the 10th day of January, 1917.

WILLIAM EVERDELL, Jr., Secretary.
New York, December 21, 1916.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF CHILDS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Childs Company will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will remain open for one hour.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated, New York City, December 11th, 1916.

### IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 5th, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 6th, 1917, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 10th, 1917.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

### LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 204 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. December 30th, 1916, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 11th, 1917.

FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Secretary.

### FIDELITY BANK,

New York, December 26th, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the Banking House, southwest corner Madison Avenue and 75th Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Polls will remain open from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from December 31st to January 9th, inclusive.

EUGENE W. DUTTON, Cashier.

### THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

**Annual Meeting of Stockholders.**

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Equitable Trust Company of New York for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD R. HUNTER, Secretary.

### COLUMBIA BANK,

507 Fifth Ave., Near 42d St.

New York, December 20, 1916.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the following annual election, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1917.

The polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Grape Capsule Company, Delaware Corporation, will be held at the offices of the Company, 108 Fulton St., New York, Monday, January 8th, 1917, at 4 o'clock.

GRAPE CAPSULE COMPANY,
J. K. BOWEN, President.

# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

## FEDERAL.

### Supreme Court.

### Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Sigelschiffer<Penn Mutual L Ins (2.)
Bixby<Fath.
Babbitt<Garden Taxi.
Russian Symphony Soc<Muratore.
Kidd<Edison.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—For call—Jury calendar.

Rosenfeld<Penn RR.
Brenner<same.
Noetzle<same.
Silverstein<Strauss & Co.
Strauss Co<Silverstein.
Austin<Force.
Klipstein & Co<Van Der Burg.
Island Creek Coal<MacArthur Bros.
Lewis<Penn RR.
Hammerschlag Mfg<Imp & Trad Nat Bk.
Gapinski<NY Cent RR.
Rose<Netherlands Am Steam Nav.
Davison Chemical Co<Gillespie.
US<Strauss.
Wagner Specialty Co<Manning M & M.
Manduck<D, L & W RR.
Susq Coal<Cas Co.
Kruszczenski<Leh Val RR.
Franks<same.
Buyan<same.
Atlantic Mut Ins<Anderson.
Ludlam<New Eng SS.
Kennedy<Pitts Const.
Foley<Martin.
Corbett<NY, N H & H RR.
Ruttles<NY Cent RR.
Eterno<New Eng SS.
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins<Anderson.
Conti Ins<Anderson.
Hart<McKee Glass.
Cooper<Hudson Nav.
Martin<Napier.
Skeele Coal<Leh Coal & Nav.
US<Shoninger (2.)
Ehrke<Ordway.
Jurgensen<Wells Fargo & Co.
Snowden<Emp State Sightseeing & Truck.
Aiterlieb<Internat Mercantile Marine.
Simonelli<Morris & Co.
Miles Bros<Motion Picture Patents.
Stand Film Ex<same.
Melies Co<same.
Cline<same.
Colo Film Ex<same.
Schiller<same.
Peterson<Clarksburg Coal & Mining.
Fairbanks-Morse<Morris Iron & Steel.
Kentgen<Laubenberger.
Clark<C RR of N. J.
Ciacoppo<Erie RR.
Robert<NY, N H & H RR.
Quidnick-Windham Mfg<Converse & Co.
Rosenberg<Internat Mer & Mar (2.)
Nowland<Edison, Inc.
Young<NY & Cuba SS.
Ianiello<Beth Steel.
Siluir<Erie RR.
O'Connor<NY Cen RR.
Shanley<Kriegel.
Fucito<5th Av Coach.
Friede<White Co.
Perry<Rush.
Peterson<Clarksburg Coal Mining.
Grampetruzzi<Itali S Di Nav.
Dutrieu<Jeffrey Co.
Tillotson & W<Morse.
Fischerauer<NY C RR.
US<60 cases tom paste.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

James H Hooper,
Albert L Foss,
Shirley J Grayson,
David Lichtman,
John S Pettit,
Wm Kohn,
Chris F Gruenwald,
Aaron Michael,
Julius Rindler,
Louis Isaacs,
Bernard Levy,
Robins A Law,
Fanny Osborne,
Jos R Ross,
Morris Schrager,
Abram Chodorkoff,
Louis J Marchask,
James A Rogers,
Meyer B Gruzenskie,
Under objections:
Eugene F Lambert,
Jacob Sheff,
David Sutdut,
Filippo Messuri,
Adjourned cases:
Sam Pariser,
Re Simcox.
Motions:
Universal Piano Co,
Elias W Samuels,
Isaac J Cohn,
Isidor Ginsberg,
David Weiss,
Adolph Mandel,
Max Sternberg,
Paul Babin,
Globe Barber Fix Co,
A O Brown & Co,
Elsner & Birenberg,
Sig Schuman,
Van Schaick & Co,
John G Lyman,
Green Bros,
The Faust Co,
Edward Luck,
Eckstein, Oliner & Hauser,
Fleischman Bros & Co,
Robert Rosenfeld,
Aetna Const Co,
Schundler & Co,
The F & D Co,
Philip Settel.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common law calendar, at 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Case on—Kolwaities<Lehigh Valley RR.
Scudder, as trustee<Curtin, (2.)
Block<Masonry Const.
Karalus<Childs Co.

## NEW YORK COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Burkan<Kaltman.
Wills<Murdock.
Margulies<Margulies.
Chapin<Leonard.
Danenhauer<Bernhardt.
Motz<Acker, Merrall & Condit Co, (2.)
Pawlitz<same.
Tamasovitz<Price-Pancoast Coal Co.
Savitski<same.
Rogers<same.
Pest<same.
Kaczmar<same.
Chorba<same.
Bartel<same.
Forbes<Oriental Textile Mills.
CNY<Loughran.
Steinberger<Ryan.
Britenstool<Britenstool.
Anspacher<Am Asphalt Paint Co.
Shushan<Gitenstein.
Lenpier Trading Co<Aetna Expl Co.
Harbeson<Harbeson.
Worrall<W A Brady, Limited.
Held<Held.
Susman<Gen Accident, &c, Co.
Re Birnzweig's Hygrade But Wks.
CNY<Berthet.
Britenstool<Britenstool.
Neumann<Cohn.
Pittsburgh<Byrnes.
Cook<Kane.
CNY<Holloway.
Tolchinsky<Gordon.
Smallwood<Leaver.
Hyman<Feldman.
Stern<Coram.
Hallahan<Hallahan.
Callen<Farrell, (2.)
Nicolelli<Friedman.
Greene<Greene.
CNY<Fried.
Weiss<Schwartz.
Re Empress Colombiana Navigacion.
Re Volck Hause Wrecking Co.
Ebner<Levy.
Barbery<Cohen.
Meltsner<N Y Rys.
Keisman<Fry Nyburn Rty Co.
Titus<McCrea.
Weiss<Weiss.
James<Anable.
Sternberg<Indep Order Free Sons of Israel.
Tichenor<Flannery.
Re Roeser.
Stokes<N Y Rys.
Conlon<Gutfreund.
Leggiadro<Mutual Benefit Socy.
Worral<Wm A Brady, Ltd.
Daniel<Natl Suction Cleaner Co.
Hollinger<Palmer.
Brophy<Glauber.
Abes<Pruslein.
Shum<Schwartz.
Eimberg<World Film.
Callihan<Westcott Ex.
Marano<Taylor.
Brazilian Merc Co<Royal Card, &c. Co.
Weinberg<Gottesman.
Same<Grand U Paper.
Rosenberg<Ramos.
Nordenschild<Gottesman.
Same<Grand U Paper.
Mortgage Assoc, Inc<Polo Con Co.
Kowskie<Postal Tr S.
M E Poterno Rty Co<Farrell.
Gesundheit<J. Goodman, Inc.
Polito<Seab Trading.
Re Saldin, (Riterweb Mfg Co.)
Slade<Block.
CNY<Boisse.
Slade<Block.
Dillon<J Butler, Inc.
Hajdu<Hajdu.
Verto<Gaines.
Rosenberg<Bloom.
Very<Simmons.
Hagen<Hagen, (2.)
Peerless Silk Mfg Co<Schadow Silk Co.
CNY<Wallace Nov Co.
Geery<Shapiro.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller<Weinstock.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Reisig, (2.)
Re Steinberg.
Re Hendrick.
Knauth<Eng Material Export Co.
Jacobs<Rosenbaum.
Pekorsky<Pekorsky.
Re Dunn.
Storm King Stone Co<Hayes Con Co.
Aronson<Smith.
Fraser<Fraser.
Reese<Roger Morris Realties.
Humphry<Humphry.
Wolff<Lanternier.
Barabon<Davis, (2.)
Drew<Clark.
Fill<Lehigh Val RR.
Nauyavich<same.
Gottlieb<Berkowitz.
West Side Bank<Cahill Rty Co.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Schrenkeisen.
Re Rogers.
Wetter<Cheever.
Re Am Surety Co<Blair.
Lotz<Malter.
Schaffer<Horowitz.
Titus<Pulver.
Fahnestock<Townsend.
Re Fromberg.
Leonard<Rapp.
Goldberg<Popular Pictures Corp.
Henry<Tully.
Mapes<Dillon.
Belch<Del & Hudson.
Basilo<Garaud.
Re Brand.
Theil<NY, O & W RR.
Same<same.
Eastman Mach Co<Weinstein.
Joroff<Wolbarst.
Ungar<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Levinson<same.
Kanich<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Farmers' L & T Co<Renwick.
Mandel<Herrick Rty.
Dillon<Weissberg.
Same<Lowenfeld.
Same<D Reeves, Inc.
Same<Oppenheimer.
Same<Un Pac Tea Co.
Same<Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co.
Sames<Spreckles.
Same<Dixon.
I Tanenbaum Son & Co<Goericke.
City Acct Co<Brady.
People, &c<Sellaro.
Kerr<Fischer.
O'Leary<Ward.
Chapin<Leonard.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Francisco Tocci,
Isaac Levison,
Sarah Lapkin,
Morris Volk, infant,
Arabella S Sutton,
Mary Fuller,
Dudley B Fuller,
Kate S Brown,
Meyer Schneiderman,
Nellie B Taft,
Ellen Donovan,
Wilhelmina Braun, &c,
Charles H Lalor,
Stephen Fallon,
Wilhelmina Baker,
Mary Eltinge,
Waldron B Post,
Bessie Levine, &c,
Edmond Cahill,
William H Clark,
Minnie Heffter, M D,
Alice H Quackenbush,
George V Bartlett,
Ethel L Allen,
Austin C McCarthy,
Wills for probate:
Annie Donovan,
Emilie Schmidt,
Alexander Y Pringle,
Sadie Loughran,
Maria Silverberg,
Julie D J de Vado,
Mary Block,
Margaret L Goodhart.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Tripp<Uhl & Schneider.
Ross<Rosansky & Alexander.
Kelly<Hughes.
Lunevky<Reisner.
Robbins<Smith.
Mandel<Gross.
Nordenschild<Grand Union Paper.
Kelch<Scal.
Gisser<Friedman.
Davisberg<Steiner.
Schleimer<Baum.
Baum<Perez.
Doyle<Roth.
Wilds<Ill Surety Co.
Goldstein<Lowenfeld.
Handwerker<Taylor.
Maison Maurice<Hopkins.
Theil<Berkowitz.
Stryker<Milton Simpson Co.
Winetz<Cruman.
Novak<C L Smith Co.
Morabito<Bond & Mtg Guar Co.
Portnoy<Rubinger.
Perlmutter<Suchsdoloy.
McKenzie<Cohn.
Halpin<NY Tel Co.
Belfiori<Herrick.
Scanlon<Emandess Holding Co.
Pietrekowitz<Shidlovsky.
Silpe<Sklamberg.
Marietta<Lawrence Holding Co.
Rutman<Schenkein.
Alpert<Speckortsky.
Scher<Benenson.
Sitron<Jacobs.
Bernstein<Roth.
Stern<Hopkins.
Blakeley Printing Co<Robyn Kander Movie Ticket Co.
Likay<Litwin.
Bloom<Horowitz.
Barth<Gatto.
Rothschild & Co<Van Stuber.
Sutton<Kline.
Sieling Furniture Co<Posnick.
Guerra<McNally.
Krieger<Goldstein.
Sass<Jacobs.
Novak<C L Smith&Co.
Winetz<Greenman.
J C Wiarda & Co<Ind Chemical Co.
Birkett<Kohl.
Fidelity & Casualty Co<Strauss.
Steinberg<2d Av Dev.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Greenwich Sav Bk<Einsheimer—Louis Bleier. McGill<38 West 59th St Co—Brison Howie.

## BRONX COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Habeck<Garrie & Sons.
Stagl<Stagl.
Roth<Roth.
Morgenstern<Briggs Bldg Co.
Peters<Peters.
Kronfeld<Fisher.
Reimer<Crilly.
Becker<Hammond.
Hahnenfeld<Levy.
Re Campbell.
Bronx Optical Co<Schoenfeld, (2.)
Re Meyer-Rowan Co.
Goldzweig<Berkowitz.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—Case on. Sacoloff<Heit. No day calendar.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

### County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Nieman, J.—No day calendar.

## KINGS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Tosti, (Citron.)
Wolovitz<Wolovitz.
Murken<Keritzky.
Burkard<Nittel.
Borgman<Val Stream Realty.
Ferititta<Ferititta.
Goldman<Goldman.
Hendrickson<Barber.
Re Neefus, (adjd 29th)
Sherman<Lott.
Birkett<Cuendet.
Grupe<Vanaphone Co.
Duwe<Bach (2.)
Re Morrissey.
Johnston<City R E Co.
Sokoloff<Taylor.
Cohn<same.
Title G & T<Anderson.
Lockwood<Bedell Co.
Imbriale<Imbriale.
Michaelson<Foot.
Miller<Weyant.
Auglum<Squiers.
Bressler<Brookman.
Arcondizzo<Stattman.
Amber Rlty<Hotel & Restaur'nt Emp, &c.
Cahan<Katz.
Hevia<same.
Potter<Wilson.
Krampe<Krampe.
Pines<Washington.
Less<Cortlandt Bldg.
Conroy<Lounsbury.
White<Russell.
Seitz<Goode.
Re E 95th St, (Husmann,)
Ernst<Ernst.
Re Liebmann.
Baughan<Baughan.
Re Karr.
Lebaudy<Delliere.
Evans<Silsby.
Re Coney Auto Maze Co, (Felbel.)
Levy<Hicksville Bldg.
Re Richard Av, (Braun.)

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Margaretha Leonhardt,
Mary E Casey,
R G Hernandez,
Kate Timoney,
Thomas Wentworth,
Ann Degnon,
Rudolph Newman.
Administration of:
Ida L Weichert,
Ruth Prior,
Joseph Nolan.
Accounting of:
John H Schroeder,
Aloise Schaetzle,
John F Schrieber,
Condace Tappen.
James Rodwell,
Leon Samuels,
Hazeldine Hamilton,
Leon Fain,
Augustus Fuller,
Christian Suttmler.
Estates of:
Elizabeth McKenzie,
A McAllister,
Addis Powers,
William Walker,
William Beet,
M F Clyde,
Mary Flynn,
Edward W Day,
William H Wartz.

### County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

PARTS I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

Trial and Special Term calendar Jan. 2, 1917.

### Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Zillah L Boyd,
Henry Diehl.
Executors' acctg:
Jonathan D Hyatt,
Eliza Moulton,
Ida Fuchs,
Christina Bucher,
Margery Selona Weber.
Trust accounting:
Gilbert B Sarles.
Administrators' acct:
Harbeck Mills,
Albert J Doty,
Elene Dowidowicz,
W P Brown.
Petition for adm:
Doretta Mahlstedt.
Pet for appt subtrustee:
Doretta Mahlstedt.
Order to show cause:
Edith Ada Fritces.

Index of new Special Term cases for Part IV. of the Supreme Court, Keogh, J., for month of January.

Albee<Murdoch.
Brown<Welton.
Brinker<Brinker.
Complitti<Garafano Co.
J & M Haffen Brew<City of Yonkers.
Darlington<Johnson.
Day<Murdoch.
Garth Estates<Bronx Parkway Commis.
McInnis<City of New Rochelle.
Seaman<Smith.
Samuels<Brown.
Stephenson<Ford.
Wallace<Jackson.

Index of new Trial Term cases for January.

Audley<Accounting & Tabulating Corp.
Barnes<Almy.
Bang<Wilbour (2.)
Badt<Malcolm.
Bennett<Pearlman & Picket.
Butler<Speer.
Cowles<Morse-Boulger Destructor Co.
Cummings<Laidlaw.
Duell<Hall Mammoth Incubator Co.
Fussell<Knapp & Wakefield Co.
Gately<Adams.
Gaynor<Vil of Port Chester.
Gerlach<Sloane.
Gordon<Crosley.
Hart<Rothschild (2.)
Hemmelmann<Maine.
Hendrick<Baker.
Hubbard<Goldstein.
Irwin<McConnell & Hanna.
Jones<Yonkers RR (2)
Kramer<Boyd (2.)
Karn<Flints City Garage.
Kreisman<Stern.
Lemat<Laidlaw.
Lurken<Pulvino.
Maher's Sons<Nordone.
Manning<Karr.
Mitchell<Davey.
Montella<Sweet.
Neeleman<Yonkers RR (2.)
Nicholson<Barrett.
Nichiarico<Keyes (2.)
Odell<Goldstein.
O'Connor<N Y C RR.
Ossining Nat Bank<Nugent.
Read<Abendroth Bros.
Richardson<Sanford.
Rows<Snyder.
Schall<Land.
Sparks<Lehn & Fink.
Schiatham<Gillespie.
Spennie<Simmons.
Simonson<The Nat Elec Enameling Co.
Smith<Ebling Brew.
Sproul<Beskin.
Same<Greenfield Cons.
St John's School<Freeman.
Taylor<Lyon Iron Works.
Vaughan<Rupert.
Vaccaro<Flints City Garage.
Warren<Linero.
Wilson<Rand (2.)
Yancey<West Elec RR (3.)

## QUEENS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nolan<L I RR.
Smith, an inf<B H RR.
Bowen<Winges.
Perno<Guilbert.
Grey<Wainwright & Smith Co.
Carmichael<same.
Lynch<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Daley, an inf<B H RR et al.
Meier, as admx<Glasser.
Galgano<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Maher<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Prohaska<Aetna Life Insurance Co.
Cosgrove, an inf<L I Electric Railway.
Grotheer<Schell.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Hartz<N Y Cons RR.
Boyle<Union Ry Co of N Y City.
Shepard, an inf<Rotthlisberger.
Hutchinson<Raven.
Halperin<Stacom.
Ellwitz<CNY.
Lusch, as admr<L I RR.
Degan, an inf<Detroit Cadillac Motor Co.
Sandbank<Friedman.
Meyer<Hudson Motor Car Co of N Y.
Croze<B H RR.
Devlin<Flynn.
Sikett<Schwartz.
Brady, an inf<Building Operation Co.
Same<Times Square Improvement Co.
Diamond<Stache.
Cooper<B H RR.
Muller<Low.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1363.

## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

### Madison Safe Deposit Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Madison Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 204 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB, President.

### THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 26th, 1916.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 10th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Company, New York City, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 18 William Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, Tuesday, January 9th, 1917. The polls will be open from 10:30 o'clock A. M. to 11:00 o'clock A. M.

WARD C. PITKIN, Secretary.

### WEST SIDE BANK.

New York, Dec. 26th, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking rooms, No. 481 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., the polls to be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Cashier.

# SHIPPING AND MAILS

### Miniature Almanac for Today.

*[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]*

Sun rises..7:18|Sun sets..4:35|Moon sets..7:00

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | High Water. P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | Low Water. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 8:33 | 9:08 | 2:15 | 3:07 |
| Governors Island | 8:49 | 9:28 | 2:44 | 3:36 |
| Hell Gate | 10:55 | 11:34 | 4:25 | 5:17 |

### Arrived—Monday, Dec. 25.

SS Patria, Naples, Dec. 5.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, Dec. 13.
SS Bramel Point, Lisbon, Dec. 4.
SS Maartensdyk, Boston, Dec. 21.
SS Iocoilte, Halifax, Dec. 13.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Dec. 20.
SS Veratyr, Havana, Dec. 5.
SS Zaandyk, Rotterdam, Dec. 8.
SS Mississippi, Havre, Dec. 5.
SS Bellgrano, Colon, Dec. 10.
SS Edith, San Juan, Dec. 6.
SS Roma, Marseilles, Dec. 5.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, Dec. 18.
SS Gregory, Manaos, Dec. 1.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 22.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Dec. 20.
SS Ultonia, Liverpool, Dec. 6.
SS Sucrosa, Tampico, Dec. 13.

### Incoming Steamships.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUE TODAY. | | |
| *Rochambeau | Bordeaux | Dec. 18 |
| *Carmania | Liverpool | Dec. 16 |
| Chicago City | Bristol | Nov. 30 |
| Campine | Rotterdam | Dec. 4 |
| Polyphemus | London | Dec. 10 |
| Rokeby | Cardiff | Dec. 6 |
| Alcor | Rotterdam | Dec. 3 |
| Inveran | Havre | Dec. 6 |
| Seguranca | Rio Janeiro | Nov. 21 |
| Oruro | Hull | Dec. 7 |
| Denis | Para | Nov. 13 |
| Mexico II. | Cristobal | Dec. 16 |
| Panama | Cristobal | Dec. 20 |
| Saratoga | Havana | Dec. 23 |
| Alicante | Valencia | Dec. 11 |
| Retlaw | Fowey | Dec. 12 |
| Ruby | Gibraltar | Dec. 8 |
| DUE TOMORROW. | | |
| Valdivia | Cristobal | Dec. 19 |
| Manchuria | London | Dec. 19 |
| Hawaiian | Montevideo | Dec. 11 |
| Admiralem | Lisbon | Dec. 11 |
| Apache | Jacksonville | Dec. 24 |
| El Mar | Galveston | Dec. 21 |
| DUE THURSDAY. | | |
| Zacapa | Kingston | Dec. 23 |
| Bristol City | Bristol | Dec. 11 |
| Iowan | Rio Janeiro | Dec. 10 |
| Bermudian | Bermuda | Dec. 26 |
| Navahoe | Madeira | Dec. 14 |
| Proteus | New Orleans | Dec. 23 |
| DUE FRIDAY. | | |
| *Kroonland | Liverpool | Dec. 22 |
| San Giorgio | Genoa | Dec. 13 |
| Yselhaven | Rotterdam | Dec. 12 |
| Jobshaven | Rotterdam | Dec. 12 |
| El Occidente | Galveston | Dec. 23 |
| DUE SATURDAY. | | |
| *Lapland | Liverpool | Dec. 20 |
| Ausonia | London | Dec. 16 |
| Westerdyk | Rotterdam | Dec. 15 |
| Tatsumo Maru | London | Dec. 20 |
| Belgier | Havre | Dec. 19 |
| DUE SUNDAY. | | |
| *St. Louis | Liverpool | Dec. 23 |
| *Alfonzo XII | Santander | Dec. 15 |
| Tivives | Kingston | Dec. 22 |
| Morro Castle | Havana | Dec. 28 |
| DUE MONDAY. | | |
| *Nieuw Amsterdam | Falmouth | Dec. 23 |
| Espagne | Bordeaux | Dec. 24 |
| Tuscania | Glasgow | Dec. 22 |
| Coamo | San Juan | Dec. 27 |
| Arapahoe | Jacksonville | Dec. 29 |
| City of St. Louis | Savannah | Dec. 29 |

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

### Outgoing Steamships.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| SAIL TODAY. | | |
| Carpathia, Liverpool | 1:30 P.M. | 5:00 P.M. |
| Lyngenfjord, Bergen | 7:30 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Caserta, Naples | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| El Norte, Galveston | | 12:00 M. |
| Lenape, Jacksonville | | 12:00 M. |
| SAIL TOMORROW. | | |
| Almirante, Jamaica | 8:00 A.M. | 10:30 A.M. |
| Caracas, San Juan | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Ysseldyk, Rotterdam | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Yaque, Santo Domingo | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| H. R. Mallory, Galveston | | 3:00 P.M. |
| Giuseppi Verdi, Naples | 10:00 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Honorius, Buenos Aires | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Comus, New Orleans | | 12:00 M. |
| Olinda, Nuevitas | | 12:00 M. |
| Santa Theresa, Tampico | | 12:00 M. |
| City of Montgomery, Savannah | | 3:00 P.M. |
| SAIL THURSDAY. | | |
| Cedric, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Oscar II., Copenhagen | 1:00 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Colon, Cristobal | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Monterey, Havana | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Mexico, Havana | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| El Sud, Galveston | | 12:00 M. |
| Patria, Naples | | 3:00 P.M. |
| SAIL FRIDAY. | | |
| Maraval, Grenada | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Korona, St. Thomas | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Mongolia, London | | 12:00 M. |
| Santiago, Santiago | | 12:00 M. |
| Apache, Jacksonville | | 12:00 M. |
| SAIL SATURDAY. | | |
| Philadelphia, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Rochambeau, Bordeaux | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Carolina, San Juan | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Saratoga, Havana | 8:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Pastores, Havana | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Bermudian, Bermuda | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Mandeville, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Purus, Rio Janeiro | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Ohioan, Argentina | 3:00 A.M. | 6:00 A.M. |
| Montanan, Santos | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Ascania, Liverpool | | 5:00 P.M. |
| Carmania, Liverpool | | 12:00 M. |
| Mundale, Cardenas | | 12:00 M. |
| Marengo, Hull | | 12:00 M. |
| Nueces, Galveston | | 1:00 P.M. |
| Huron, Jacksonville | | 12:00 M. |
| City of Columbus, Savannah | | 3:00 P.M. |
| Comal, Tampa | | 1:00 P.M. |
| Momus, New Orleans | | 12:00 M. |
| El Valle, Galveston | | 12:00 M. |
| SAIL SUNDAY. | | |
| Taormina, Naples | | 12:00 M. |

### South and Central America Mails.

Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone, and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, at 8 A. M.—Almirante. Dec. 27

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Honorius ............ Dec. 27

Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Caracas ............ Dec. 27

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Advance ............ Dec. 28

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Minas Geraes ............ Dec. 28

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinadad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Maraval ...... Dec. 29

St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Korona ............ Dec. 29

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 3 A. M.—Ohioan.. Dec. 30

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M., (sea post)—Carolina.. Dec. 30

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Vauban ........ Dec. 30

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores... Dec. 30

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Montanan ............ Dec. 30

## PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., until 2:30 P. M. January 16, 1917, for the performance of mail service by pneumatic tubes, or other similar devices, in the Borough of Manhattan, and between the Post Office of New York and the Post Office of Brooklyn, in the City of Greater New York, N. Y., from March 5, 1917, to June 30, 1926, inclusive, unless sooner terminated by the Postmaster General, between the points named and specified in the official advertisement, a copy of which, together with blank forms or proposal, may be obtained on application from the First Assistant Postmaster General.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF the District of Columbia, Washington, December 18, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until two o'clock P. M. January 8, 1917, for furnishing and delivering during the remaining portion of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, 1,050,000 repressed vitrified paving blocks. Specifications and form of proposal may be obtained upon application to the Purchasing Officer, D. C., Room 320, District Building. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Charles W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

### By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., DEC. 25.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 118 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Gulfstream, Sabine to New York, was 270 miles S. at noon.
SS New York, Sabine to New York, was 46 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Seguranca, Rio to New York, was 110 miles E. of Cape Henry at 8 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 434 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, New Orleans to New York, was 8 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 41 miles E. of Curacao at 6 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 11 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 145 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 262 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Brunswick to New York, was 82 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 168 miles S. at 7 P. M.

### Transatlantic Mails.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, (specially addressed only,) via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 7:30 A. M.—Lyngenfjord ............ Dec. 26

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Caserta ............ Dec. 26

Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Ysseldyk ............ Dec. 26

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia ....... Dec. 26

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Giuseppi Verdi.. Dec. 27

Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence per SS Roma ............ Dec. 27

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—Cedric ............ Dec. 28

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II. ............ Dec. 29

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia.. Dec. 30

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau. Dec. 30

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, Rumania, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Ascania ............ Dec. 30

### Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Korea Maru ............ Dec. 29

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana.. Dec. 29

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern ............ Dec. 30

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ............ Dec. 31

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ............ Dec. 31

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Talthybius ............ Jan. 1

### Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 30, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 30, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—No sailing at present.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 28, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 26, SS Caserta, and at 9 A. M. Dec. 27, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

## BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of EDWARD W. BAUMEISTER & ALFRED J. FROELICH, composing the firm of E. W. BAUMEISTER & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 56 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine lot of office furniture, safe, desks, typewriters, etc.

ABNER S. WERBLIN, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARTFORD CLOCK COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 6 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of clocks, clock parts, machinery, office furniture and fixtures, etc.

GRENVILLE CLARK, Trustee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.

Above sale adjourned until Dec. 28th, at same time and place.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23999.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN FRANK HUEFNER, Bankrupt.

John Frank Huefner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 20th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, December 21st, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,882.—In Bankruptcy.—PRINCESS RESTAURANT, INC., trading as BUSTANOBY'S, Bankrupt.

Princess Restaurant, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 1st, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 8th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, December 21st, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23,884.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUGGENHEIMER RICH FIBEL CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Guggenheimer Rich Fibel Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 5th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on January 8th, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 22, 1916.

*To the MERCHANT*

**When you want something in the New York market**

send a brief advertisement by a prepaid day lettergram to THE NEW YORK TIMES stating what you want. It will appear in THE TIMES the following morning in the Buyers' Wants column on the Business Page.

If you do not wish your name and address printed, THE TIMES will designate a box number to which the answers may be sent. They will be forwarded promptly to you.

The charge for this service is 50 cents per agate line—six words to a line.

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## GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RESORTS

ROUND TRIP FARES FROM NEW YORK

TO SAVANNAH $35.00
TO JACKSONVILLE $43.30

INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE WHILE ON SHIP

LOW FARES TO OTHER POINTS

Consult any Ticket or Tourist Agent or New York Office, 140 W. 42d St. at Broadway

Savannah Line

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R. M. S. P.

## WEST INDIES

Service resumed Jan. 13, S. S. Tagus

IDEAL 22-DAY CRUISE, $180 UP.

Including Stateroom and Meals.
From New York to Cuba (Santiago) Jamaica, Panama, Colombian Ports.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels, to SOUTH & EAST § AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE

**SOUTH AMERICA**

†COLOMBIA & ECUADOR } From
†PERU & CHILE } Panama
*BRAZIL & ARGENTINE—From Europe
Tours round South America

**†CENTRAL AMERICA** BY P. S. N. C.

NEW SERVICE between Panama and Salina Cruz, Mex., and intermediate ports. Excellent passenger accommodation.

*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
§The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
*The Nelson Lines
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts.
26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or any Steamship Ticket Agent

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## SOUTH AMERICA

Bahia
Santos
Buenos Aires
Montevideo
Rio de Janeiro

S. S. Vauban, January 6, 7:30 A. M.
S. S. Byron, January 20, 1 P. M.
S. S. Vasari, February 3, 7 A. M.
S. S. Verdi, February 17, 11:30 A. M.

12,500 ton steamers luxuriously equipped with every convenience. Especially designed for travel in the tropics. Good accommodations still available.

Company's Office, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

**LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**

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## FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service

NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS

*ROCHAMBEAU
Saturday, December 30, 3 P. M.

†ESPAGNE
Modern Express. Suites with baths
Saturday, January 6, 3 P. M.

*S. S. CHICAGO. . Sat., Jan. 13, 3 P.M.
*One class cabin. †First and second class.

COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N.Y. Phone Broad 4900

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Now is the time to arrange to spend the WINTER in the SUMMER time of the SOUTH and visit

## HONOLULU

Suva, New Zealand, Australia

The Palatial Passenger Steamers
R. M. S. "Niagara" (20,000 tons) R. M. S. "Makura" (13,500 tons)
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
Jan. 17, Feb. 14, March 14, April 11.
Round Pacific Tour, $337.50 up. Honolulu, $135 up
For further particulars apply Can. Pacific Ry. 1231 Broadway, N. Y., or to Can. Aust. Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

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## HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

21-24 STATE ST., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.

N. Y. to ROTTERDAM via FALMOUTH

Twin Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
N. Amsterdam..Jan. 6, noon | Ryndam.......Jan. 20

---

**SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE**

Direct to GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN.
S. S. STOCKHOLM, FEB. 10.
NIELSEN & LUNDBECK, Agts., 24 State St., N.Y.

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**TICKETS & TOURS EVERYWHERE**

STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO ANY PORT.
Official Agents, All Lines.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N.Y.

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**CUBA** Havana, Isle of Pines, Antilla, Santiago, etc. All Routes. Tickets & Reservations. Marsters, 1246 B'way, N. Y.

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TOURS TO SOUTH AMERICA, JAPAN AND FAR EAST Tours de Luxe All Season.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

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TRANSATLANTICA ITALIANA
New York—Naples—Genoa
McDONNELL & TRUDA, Gen. Agts., 5 State St., N.Y.

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BERMUDA. Surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Dellevie's Tours, 1472 Broadway, New York.

---

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

**BOSTON $2.65**
**PROVIDENCE** Boat Direct **$1.60**

**COLONIAL LINE**

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3. Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

---

## FALL RIVER LINE

**TO BOSTON $3.00**

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.

New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6 P. M.

New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:15 P. M.

Bridgeport Line, (ex. Sun.) lv. Pier 27, E. River, 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., 3:15 P. M.

Eastern Steamship Lines—Metropolitan Line to Boston. Service temporarily discontinued. Lines from Boston to Portland, Bangor, St. John, N. B., and Yarmouth, N. S.

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**CATSKILL EVENING LINE**

Passenger service discontinued for the season. Freight service in operation until close of navigation. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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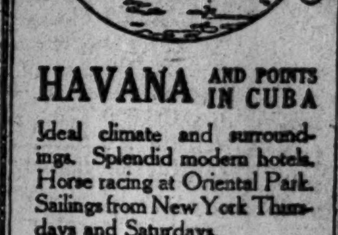

## HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA

Ideal climate and surroundings. Splendid modern hotels. Horse racing at Oriental Park. Sailings from New York Thursdays and Saturdays.

Excellent passenger accommodations on fast twin screw steamers sailing under the American flag.

## NASSAU IN THE BAHAMAS

Polo, tennis, golf, surf bathing. Large capacity hotels and a delightful social life. Sailings from New York Thursdays.

*New, twice-a-week service beginning, Jan. 6, 1917, between Jacksonville, Fla., and Nassau.*

Mexican cruise, 24 days, including Havana, Cuba, Progreso and Vera Cruz, Mexico. Sailings fortnightly on Thursdays.

**WARD LINE**

NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Offices, Foot of Wall Street, N. Y.

---

## CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRIPS

From New York to

NASSAU, 10 to 16 days $80 and up
6 days at sea, 4 to 10 days ashore

HAVANA, 10 to 16 days $95 and up
6 days at sea, 4 to 10 days ashore

Including first cabin berth and meals, also hotel expenses.

Large, new twin-screw American steamships sailing under the American flag.

Special sailings from New York Dec. 28, 30.

Write for interesting literature and detailed information.

**WARD LINE**

New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
General Offices, Foot of Wall St., New York.
Or any authorized ticket agency or tour bureau.

---

*Sailing Under American Flag to*

## South America

Direct Passenger Service to Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

"Crofton Hall," Jan. 5

New 12,000-ton steamship

**Norton Line**

Norton, Lilly & Co.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y.

---

## FLORIDA

Direct Service to JACKSONVILLE $19 ONE WAY
ROUND TRIP $34.80 UP

*Travel at your own convenience on individual tickets, including All Meals and Stateroom Accommodations*

CONNECTIONS FOR ALL FLORIDA EAST COAST POINTS also for

Atlanta—Macon—Augusta
Birmingham—Montgomery

**CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.**

Pier 36, North River, New York.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.

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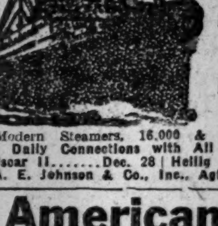
## SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN



LINE to NORWAY SWEDEN DENMARK

NEUTRAL FLAG

No Contraband Carried.

Modern Steamers, 16,000 & 18,000 Tons Displ.
Daily Connections with All European Cities.
Oscar II........Dec. 28 | Hellig Olav........Jan. 30
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

---

## American Line

ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS Under the American Flag

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon.
Philadelphia..Dec. 30 | St. Louis....Jan. 6

## White Star Line

New York—Liverpool, Noon.
Inquire for Sailings, etc.
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

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## CUNARD

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON
NEW YORK—BRISTOL
For further information apply
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

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U. S. Mail S. Ss. SIERRA, SONOMA, VENTURA

## AUSTRALIA

SAMOA
HONOLULU

LOWEST RATES OF PASSAGE! Apply to OCEANIC S. S. CO.
H. E. Burnett, 17 Bat'y Pl., N. Y. or 673 Mkt. St., S. F., Cal.
Sailings every 21 days—Jan. 9, 30; Feb. 20.

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## Norwegian America Line

NORWAY—SWEDEN—DENMARK

Twin-Screw Steamers—16,000 Tons Displ.
Under Neutral Flag. No Contraband Carried.
S. S. KRISTIANIAFJORD, JAN. 6.
S. S. BERGENSFJORD, JAN. 27.
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

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## ITALIAN LINES

*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
†"LA VELOCE," "ITALIA"
(Fast Italian Lines.)
TO GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, PARIS and Other European Points.
(Sailings will be announced later.)
New large twin-screw steamers.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

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## ANCHOR LINE

NEW YORK TO GLASGWO

Saloon, $85; 2nd Cabin, $50; 3rd Class, $35.
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

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**OLD DOMINION LINE.**

Freight and passenger daily service, except Sunday from Pier 25, North River, N. Y. 3 P. M. Phone 3900 Franklin.

**All Modern Improvements.**
Parquet floors—electric light.

## 947-51 PRESIDENT STREET,

Less than 200 feet from Prospect Park,
Convenient to street car lines. Very select neighborhood.
Single apartment houses—4 apartments in each house.

**7 and 8 Large Rooms and Bath.**
**Rents $47.50 to $55 monthly.**

*For particulars apply to superintendent on premises, or*
REALTY ASSOCIATES (Owners), 162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

### REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**Real Estate in All Its Branches.**

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

### MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR CO
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

### MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Business Locations—Garage Sites.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON
1 WEST 34 STREET

### BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**HOUSE-HUNTING?**

Send for list of modern brick homes, 6 to 10 Rooms, for sale on rent money terms.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
2176 66th St., Brooklyn.

### WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**BIGGEST REAL ESTATE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.**
Headquarters for Westchester and Long Island Real Estate.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal.
(Take Special Elevator on Suburban Ramp.)

SPECIALISTS IN
**WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.**
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

**SHORE ACRES**
ON THE SOUND
At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,950; will finance building operation.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
80 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—3498

**UNUSUAL BARGAIN**
**COLONIAL DWELLING**
14 ROOMS, 4 BATHS, 5 ACRES.
Very attractive home; magnificent views; excellent neighborhood; near country club; 40 minutes from Grand Central. Photos, further particulars.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
East 42d St.

**Scarsdale—White Plains.**
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City.

### LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**WONDERFUL BARGAIN**
**$12.50 PER LOT.**
22 lots, 45,000 sq. ft., at $12.50 per lot, will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing near by; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on near-by millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property.
B. Fisher, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

**Great Neck**
A particularly desirable home of Italian architecture, with all modern improvements and beautiful grounds, can be purchased for $16,000 on easy payments; permanent shore front privileges. Particulars upon request.
Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

**FARMER'S FARM 52 ACRES**
$500 CASH, BALANCE 5 YEARS.
40 acres potato land, comfortable house, barns, sheds; large orchard; handy to school. Real producer and bargain, $7,000. Daniel M. Gerard, 1270 B'way, (33d St.), N. Y.

**Jamaica Acreage Bargain**
20 acres, Jamaica, 4th Ward, Borough Queens, New York City, fronting 3 streets; trolley now building through property, 5 cent fare Manhattan; $2,500 acre.
HARVEY B. NEWINS.
WOOLWORTH BUILDING. NEW YORK.

### NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Gentleman's Farm!**
One of the most complete, attractive and productive Farm-Estate properties in the Princeton section, stocked and equipped in most complete manner, for $37,000; photos.
HOWARD GOLDSMITH, 110 West 34th.

**MONTCLAIR** DUTCH COLONIAL RESIDENCE **$7,250**
In the beautiful Park section. Large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 4 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch, every appointment.
MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna (Phone 675 Montclair.)

### TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

**Two Broadway Buildings**
For Lease
**325-327 BROADWAY**
at Worth St.
Each 30x100 Feet.
These buildings are now connected and can be rented together or separate.
(No manufacturing)
**Wright Barclay, Inc.**
320 5th Ave.

**30 IRVING PLACE,**
S. E. COR. 16TH ST.
**STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS TO LET**
Fireproof Building, size 80x103, containing four elevators, sprinkler equipment and all modern improvements. Further particulars of
SOL STERN, 31 East 27th St.

**247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.**
New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782 Worth. Or your own broker.

**168 MADISON AVENUE**
SOUTHWEST COR. 33D ST.
Lofts and stores, 25x48; north light; Macy's buyers occupy 3d floor; $1250 up; will divide; brokers protected.

### TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

**15-19 E. 26th St.**
**10-14 E. 27th St.**
Facing Madison Square
**FOR RENT**
5th floor, about 17,000 square feet, in this new, high-class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenants only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.
**Chas. F. Noyes Co.**
Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

*Entire Floor*
**10273 Net Square Feet**
For rent in
**Cuyler Building**
116-120 W. 32nd St. 119-123 W. 31st St.
7 Elevators. 100% Sprinklered
Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Ave., Tel. Murray Hill 3530

### APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

**884 RIVERSIDE DRIVE**
8-Room Corner Apt., $110
**667 WEST 161ST ST.**
Between Riverside Drive and Ft. Washington Ave.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70
Suitable for Doctor's Apartment.
Inquire at 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

**8** ROOMS & 3 BATHS, $2,000.
**AMHERST** 204 West 110th Street
Will Rent, Furnished, $2,750.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th Street

**Skylight Studios**
5 West 16th Street
**Bachelor Apartments**
$30 to $60

APARTMENT TO SUBLET AT
**215 W. 88th Street**
of Six Rooms & Bath. Apply on premises, or to
J. AXELROD,
200 West 72nd St. Phone: Columbus 3957.

### MANHATTAN—East Side.

**2** Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette,
$60.00 to $72.50
Furnished, $20 extra
**WOOLSEY**
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

### BRONX.

**4** Rooms **5** Just Completed
2516 Grand Boulevard
North of Fordham Rd.
Beautiful, large, light. Finest residential section of the West Bronx.
Concourse Corp., Irving Judas, Pres.
$30 to $42.50

**Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.**
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
5-6 Rooms, $35 to $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

### FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

**Furnished Apartments Wanted**
On both East and West sides, 3 and 4 rooms, $150 to $400 per month; 5 to 14 rooms, $250 to $1000 per month. Please send details at once.
Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Ave., Tel. Murray Hill 3530

### U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 75 cases of sardines.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one tub of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

### MORTGAGE LOANS.

First mortgage loan $21,000; New York State; improved income varying property. Logan & Smith, 610 Candler Bldg.

Mortgage money in any amount at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

### REAL ESTATE.

FOR LEASE FOR LONG TERM.
Four-story and basement building, near 5th Av. and 38th St.; owner will improve for substantial tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 5th Av., New York.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
161 West 34th.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1132
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**

All kinds of country and city property for sale or rent; dwellings, business propert , and apartments; ask for particulars. Sharp & Co., 231 West 99th St.

**Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let**

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

**Queens—For Sale or To Let.**

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room, all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.
F. H. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St.

For Sale.—Factory sites at Flushing; rail and water; plot of 5,000 square feet or more; same freight rate at New York; only 18 minutes distant. Halleran Agency, Flushing, N. Y.

Beautiful lots at Little Neck Hills; high and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 744 Cort.

16 LONG ISLAND CITY LOTS.
Block front at 50c on dollar if sold for cash at once; subway now open. A. B. C., 126 Times.

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

CHOICE VILLA PLOTS FOR SALE at COLONIAL HEIGHTS. Every City improvement, including gas and sewers; 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division, near station, schools and churches. Reasonable prices and favorable terms. Booklet on request. A. REINER, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Hastings Homes Company, Hastings-on-Hudson, offer in beautiful River View Manor, to rent or sale, houses of various sizes, building plots with magnificent views and all improvements, as low as $1,000.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND.
Homes according to your own ideas in residential secti'n on terms like rent.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., New York.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

Small farm for $10 monthly; good house, outbuildings, lots of ground, shade trees; right party can make nice living; big demand for labor, poultry, and eggs in this section; easy terms to responsible party. For details write to "Small Farm," Box 179 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned homestead, few blocks from water, beautiful grounds, hedge, shade and fruit trees, on main road, 40 minutes to N. Y.; easy terms. For details and photo, Homestead, Box 179 Times Downtown.

Small hill-top bungalow, with outbuildings, shade trees and ground for vegetables, berries, and chickens; in large town, near trolley and station; $100 down and $12 monthly. B Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; beach rights, get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

$6 monthly for 2-acre farm, suitable for poultry and truck farming; $25 cash; near depot, hour out. B Kelso, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Five lots in Nassau Manor allotment, town of Oyster Bay; bargain. 740 Aberdeen St., Akron, Ohio.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Country home near Montclair Hotel; stone and shingle construction; 11 rooms, bathroom, separate lavatories, parquet floors, steam, gas, electricity; stable, outbuildings; 2½ acres; lawns; variety fruit; not pretentious, but well built and comfortable; price $17,500; $2,500 cash buys this property. Apply to my brokers, Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Real Estate Brokers, Hughes Bldg., Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Large 14-room house, 2 baths, 2 open fireplaces, very large veranda; garage for two cars, chicken house, good garden, fruit and shade trees; six minutes from station; about 1 acre of ground; big bargain for quick buyer. M. B. Willcox, Ridgewood, N. J.

A BARGAIN.—$3,500; 7-room house and garage; house modern; has all conveniences; good transportation; full particulars. Owner, Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

Dairy and potato farms are profitable. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Ave.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 13th, 1916, the Standard Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 16, for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1915, while tug S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 56th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Mikal Olson is alleged to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22d day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 350 cases of tomato pulp.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 18 cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 2nd, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Dec. 14th, 1916.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 9 boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 2nd, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Dec. 14th, 1916.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

### REAL ESTATE.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

We can put you in touch at once with all of the best farms and country estates on the market, saving you both money and time. FARM AND ESTATE CLEARING HOUSE, 141 BROADWAY.

**Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.**

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

**Real Estate Wanted.**

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Vandt. 1732.

**Building Material.**

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

### TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.
Lofts and show rooms, 81x110; low insurance; excellent light; 16 stories.
Very reasonable rentals.

CORNER STORE and Basement,
14TH STREET AND 7TH AV.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Desk room, desirable facilities and services; references required; Woolworth Building. X 317 Times Annex.

### HOUSES TO LET.

**City—Unfurnished.**

An opportunity to rent a four-story dwelling in an exceedingly nice neighborhood, 20 EAST 83D ST., at an exceptionally low rental. Caretaker on premises. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone 5700 JOHN.

467 WEST 140TH ST.
Three-story and basement dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, 2 storerooms, and laundry. Apply your own broker, or A. T. SUTCLIFFE, 109 Broad St. Tel. Broad 4143.

**Brooklyn.**

Beautiful new Colonial house, with fine garage; 8 rooms and bath; finest section of Flatbush; for rent, $70 month. 1,049 East 23d St., Brooklyn.

### APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—East Side.**

27TH, 35 EAST.—Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. Hotel Senton.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4320 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4332.

MADISON AV., (Near 57th.)—Elegantly furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Lenox 6995.

$100 to $1,000 per month.
3 to 14 rooms.
High-grade buildings only.
Season or year.
Loton H. Slawson Company,
171 Madison Av. Murray Hill 3530.

**Furnished—West Side.**

47TH, 112 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment; convenient to club district; three rooms, furnished, $100, including light and maid service, or unfurnished, $900 per year. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

101ST, 205 WEST, HOTEL LUDINGTON.—Three doors from Broadway; beautifully furnished, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 large, sunny rooms; shower bath; bountiful closets; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $16 to 30 weekly; $65 to $140 monthly. Telephone Riverside 1763.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

FOR season or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 Fifth Av., cor. 40th St.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment; 6 months, longer; high class. Clarke.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 305 WEST 98TH St., Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.—Newly furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 room apartments; all night maid, telephone, elevator, and bell service at rentals from $60 to $130 per month. Telephone Sch. 6100.

$100 TO $1,000 PER MONTH;
3 to 14 rooms;
HIGH-GRADE BUILDINGS ONLY.
Season or year.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Av. Murray Hill 3530.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway,
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $57.50 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

**Unfurnished—East Side.**

34TH, 113 EAST.—Desirable, front apartment, 2 large rooms and bath; rent $45. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th.

APARTMENTS, 3, 4, 5 ROOMS,
231 Lexington Av., near 34th St.
THE WAREHAM.
Rentals, $540 to $780.
Apply Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS, 2 ROOMS AND BATH,
Only Two Remaining.
ELEVATOR AND FULL CLUB SERVICE.
416 MADISON AV., at 48th St.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., on premises.

TO SUBLET, an attractive Apartment for the Winter months.
THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.

**Unfurnished—West Side.**

118TH, 368 WEST.—Parlor floor and basement; modern improvements; newly renovated; fine neighborhood.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St., Room 106.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390.—Three rooms, kitchenette, and bath; modern conveniences; moderate.

HADDON HALL,
596 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 137th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,100 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apartment, 5-8 rooms, 2 baths; rent reasonable; concessions. 41 Convent Av., between 129th and 130th Sts.

IF YOU are looking for apartments of any size on the upper west side call on Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St., or telephone 1114 Morningside.

PERSONALLY INSPECTED LISTS of high-class furnished apartments obtainable at Exclusive Realty, Specialists, 176 West 72d. 848 Columbus.

RIVERIA,
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Apartments of 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 rooms.
Apply superintendent on premises or Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.

THREE unfurnished rooms, bath, $35; private house, West 20s; couple at business desired; references. Address B., 182 9th Av.

**Brooklyn.**

MONROE PLACE, 11.—Heights; 5 minutes Borough Hall subway; 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge. Two room and bath apartment; excellent service; vacuum cleaning; telephone; $32.

### APARTMENTS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

HAVE DESIRABLE CLIENTS LOOKING FOR HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 4 TO 12 ROOMS, 3 MONTHS OR LONGER. SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, B'WAY & 79TH.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars, Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted, long or short leases; personally inspected. Exclusive Realty Co., Specialists, 176 West 72d. 848 Columbus.

TWO LIGHT ROOMS and bath wanted in the vicinity of 5th Av. and 40th St., furnished or unfurnished, in high-class neighborhood. X 327 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS wanted, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

WANTED—Furnished apartment, 6 rooms, rent moderate, below 125th. Phone Harlem 1492.

### BOARDERS WANTED.

**East Side.**

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations; private baths; references.

MADISON AV., 213.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

**West Side.**

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small room; unexcelled board; steam, electricity; phone.

56TH, 62 WEST.—One large, one small room, with board; table guests; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room; adjoining bath; table guests; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Five well-furnished rooms, bath; linen, silver, piano; by month $125. Gilmore. Schuyler 5200.

86TH, 164 WEST.
Select house; large front room; references.

102D, 249 WEST.—Refined Jewish home for couple or gentlemen; large rooms, superior table.

104TH, 61 W.—Established twenty years; private bath; suite; smaller rooms; clean; comfortable; homelike; generous table; references exchanged.

### BOARDERS WANTED.

**West Side.**

A.—MADISON ARMS.
41, 43, 45 West 58th St. Elevator.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts.
Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Suite and private bath; single room; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, single rooms; best table; electricity, steam.

### BOARD WANTED.

Australian wants board, residence, 10 minutes Times Square; private family preferred. A 96 Times.

### COUNTRY BOARD.

**Westchester.**

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year 'round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

**New Jersey.**

THE MARLBOROUGH,
"30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
East Orange, N. J., New York's most beautiful suburb; 150 Lackawanna trains daily; beautiful apartments, parlor, bedrooms, and bath; splendidly furnished, delightfully situated; refined patronage; excellent meals; American plan; weekly rates for two, $25 to $50.
W. T. READE, Prop.
Write for booklet.

### FURNISHED ROOMS.

**East Side.**

55TH, 71 East.—Large light room, running water, electric light, telephone, references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

**West Side.**

21ST, 128 WEST.—Furnished rooms; heat, electricity; single or en suite, with or without bath; modern conveniences; in business district; restaurant connected.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure, steam heat; telephone, electricity; reference required.

66TH, (Central Park West.)—Large room; facing park; reasonable. Bartlett, Columbus 5962.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single room for gentleman; bath, phone; convenient location; $4.50.

75TH, 226 WEST.—Large, heated front room, facing Broadway; gentleman only. Anthony.

77TH ST., 118 West.—Newly furnished private house, baths, electricity, phone, steam heat; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive suites; also large front parlor, connecting bedroom; electricity; $10.

82D, 226 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable for two; private house.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large, homelike rooms; private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Gentlemen, accustomed to atmosphere; fine private home; unusually large room; fine tiled private bathroom, shower; breakfast.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom, $9; large room, $6; electricity; telephone.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Apartment 1E.)—Beautiful furnished room; two men; breakfast optional.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Single room with lavatory, sunny. Apartment 51.

LADY having beautiful home "West Fifties" will rent out desirable room to married couple. Address E 221 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms; also suite; reasonable; conveniences. Davis, Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; also single; 79th St.

### ROOMS WANTED.

**Unfurnished.**

YOUNG MAN desires furnished room with private family; modern apartment; refined surroundings essential; references; state terms. A 281 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, employed, desires furnished room, kitchenette, and private bath. A 98 Times.

### AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1916 "8" TOUR., wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
WILLYS OVERLAND Special Limousine.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER RACEABOUT. Very Fast.
OLDSMOBILE "8," 1916, Cabriolet.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, $1,250.
Run less than 2,000 miles; runs and looks like a new car; best bargain in New York; look this over before buying elsewhere. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CLOSED CARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| PACKARD, 1915, 7-PASSENGER | $1,450 |
| OVERLAND LIMOUSINE, 1916 | 1,250 |
| DAIMLER-KNIGHT BROUGHAM | 1,250 |
| CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 1916 | 1,000 |
| STODDARD-DAYTON SEDAN | 650 |
| REO SEDAN | 650 |
| CHEVROLET COUPE | 500 |
| HUPMOBILE SEDAN | 475 |
| CHALMERS COUPE | 450 |
| PAIGE SEDAN | 375 |
| REGAL COUPE | 350 |

VAN DYKE,
1,700 Broadway, corner 54th.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons, prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FOR SALE.—Geissel patent glass convertor for enclosing open body; used sixty days on Packard 38, 1915. J. M. Palmer, Clinton and State Sts., Brooklyn.

HUDSON SEDAN, 1916, $1,350.
Run less than 4,000 miles; looks like new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

HUDSON.—Will sacrifice my limousine, 1916 model; run less than 6,000 miles; excellent condition; many extras. Inquire 920 Union St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 3371.

HUDSON 6-40, 1916, 7-passenger touring; like new; all necessary equipments; $725 cash. 150 West 55th St.

HUDSON Super Six, 1916, 7-passenger touring; like new; all necessary equipment; $925 cash. 150 West 55th St.

HUDSON Landaulet for Sale.—A1 condition; used one Summer only. Address Room 301, 111 Broadway.

LIMOUSINE BODIES, USED CARS.
Springfield bodies. One-man tops.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

LYONS-KNIGHT seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger; Model 34; guaranteed. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car; Model 48. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, five-passenger touring car; Model 41. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MITCHELL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car for sale, with Winter and one-man tops; this car is suitable for any season; price low. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

NATIONAL, 1916, Newport, 4 passenger coupe; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916 BABY,
used 3 months carefully; electric starter, lights; $625. 150 West 55th St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y Co., 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND, 1916, seven-passenger touring car, also Packard 3-38 phaeton, for sale; both cars in best possible condition and at attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, 1915, limousine; must be seen to be appreciated. J. Kramer. Columbus 1478.

PACKARD, 6-48, late model, 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; looks like a brand new car; has original paint and cannot be told from new; best buy in New York; price, $1,250. 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1914, seven-passenger, 48 H. P. touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 1-35, phaeton touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 6-48, limousines in first-class condition. J. Kramer. Columbus 1478.

PEERLESS Limousine, 6-38, with extra touring body; used privately one season; equipped with Gray-Davis starting, lighting system. Mr. Burke's car, 150 West 55th.

PEERLESS 8, like new; leaving town; carries one year guarantee by Peerless Co. 1,632 Hotel Netherland.

RENAULT LANDAULETTE, 12-18,
CARRIAGE WORK BY BREWSTER.
RENAULT BROUGHAM, 40-60,
1914 MODEL.
RENAULT LIMOUSINE, 12-18.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

STEARNS, late model, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT sedan, 1916, beautifully upholstered; perfect condition; all new, extra-size tires; bargain. Boland Bros., Rahway, N. J.

STUTZ 1916 touring; run less than 4,000 miles; price $1,400. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

### AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ, 1915, Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price, $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

WE WILL dispose of five new cars at a discount of $600. These cars were to go to Holland, but the exporters are unable to secure shipping space for an indefinite time, the Government having requisitioned all space. If you want a high-grade car at a moderate price, let us demonstrate this car for you. Address Exporter, 93 Times.

WINTER bodies; must unload; some dandy coupes, limousines, landaulettes, sedans, &c.; any old price. Jandorf, 303 West 59th.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE.
PIERCE-ARROWS, PACKARDS.
Special monthly rates. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. (Circle 774.)

ATTRACTIVE PACKARD LIMOUSINES for hire, by hour, day, week, month. J. Kramer, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

BENZ LUXURIOUS LIMOUSINE, 50 H. P.; Westinghouse springs; rent monthly. Kelster, 146 West 100th St. Riverside 5747.

CHALMERS 1916 seven passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 7-passenger landaulet for rent, reasonable; owner drives. Schuyler 1160. Micka.

PACKARD cars for hire at all hours. Kent. Circle 3736. Private service.

**Motor Trucks for Rent.**

TRUCKS! TRUCKS! TRUCKS!
Various makes, styles, and capacities.
We also buy and rent.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190-191.

**Automobiles Wanted.**

WANTED.—Stutz Bulldog; immediate, cash. Jacod, 1,700 Broadway; phone Circle 2185.

**Automobile Supplies.**

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St. (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

**Automobile Instruction.**

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Stenographer and typist, experienced, neat, desires position with progressive house offering advancement. S., 39 West 8th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Excellent fitter, artistic designer; $3 daily; best references. Tel. Morningside 880.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, accustomed to responsibilities; punctual, willing; $15. K 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' practical experience; reference from employer; $12. K 319 Times Downtown.

**Employment Agencies.**

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored,) neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 50 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5635.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; clean-cut; (24;) six years' experience corporation, controlling accounts, capable rendering trial balances, financial statements; $20. Christian, 330 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER desires change of position. Highest credentials. Millinery, silk experience. K 263 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, understands double entry, controlling system; rapid, accurate, references. A 61 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write F. Caruba, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CLERK.—Young man, American, (17,) desires position clerk with good advancement; energetic, honest, reliable. Henry, 215 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural design position, experienced on suburban residential work. Salary moderate for permanent position. A 97 Times.

ENERGY, EFFICIENCY,
EXPERIENCE.

A resourceful young man, with these qualifications, experienced in credits, law, and collections, advertising, and general business management, is about to make a change, and would make a good acquisition to a progressive Eastern concern; age 30, married, good habits; twelve years' practical business and legal experience. Address X 303 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE experienced in many lines, open for engagement. My specialty, organization of run-down or non-paying businesses. Now employed by corporation. A 62 Times.

MASSEUR.—Swedish graduate; treatment gentleman's residence. William Anderson. Telephone Murray Hill 5108.

MODEL.
Young man, experienced clothing and artist's model, with refined personage. E 220 Times Annex.

MR. EMPLOYER:

Do you want a real live wire—a hustler, one not afraid of any condition or proposition presenting itself in your office?

Office executive, accountant, fully competent to systematize cost, all other accounting and office details. One who can produce, and not afraid of work, who can furnish best of references.

If so, address for interview, Box X 314, Times Annex.

SALESMAN, unquestionable selling ability, who is forced to close account with present employer by reason of small field which line consists of, would like to connect with reliable firm; can furnish best of reference. A 100 Times.

SALESMAN, with natural selling ability, seeks connection; stipulated drawing account; can adapt himself to any line; references; city and surrounding territory preferred. R 189 Times.

SALESMAN.—Imperative, married, age 32, ten years' road work, secure position which will enable him to be home nights; proposition must have possibilities; satisfactory reference furnished at interview. A 77 Times.

SALES MANAGER, (37.)
Energetic, resourceful; experienced various specialty lines; clean record. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

SALESMAN, 22, six years road selling experien e; present employed; opportunity. R 192 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, efficient, desires resident secretarial engagement. Address Box 26, Elmsre, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25) highly educated, wishes to connect with firm where future is assured. Qualifications: Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, general office manager, export traffic claims and correspondence in relation to above; attending two years' accounting and commercial course at N. Y. U.; salary secondary. K 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) neat, intelligent; present employed large corporation, willing punctual, no clock watcher, wishes clerical position; best of reference. B. A., 217 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) investigation, report, writing, statistical work; college graduate. A 103 Times.

### HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOMPANIST.—Vocalist wants accompanist one hour daily; lady preferred; state terms. A 95 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady to do bookkeeping, keep stock records, in wholesale silk house; must be experienced, willing, and accurate. A 59 Times.

GIMBEL
BROTHERS
require
Experienced
SHOE
Salesmen and
Saleswomen.

Highest Salaries and
Permanent Positions
To those who Qualify.

Apply at Once.
Superintendent's Office,
32d St. and Broadway.

### HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORK.—A strong woman for general housework; must be willing and obliging; references; sleep out. Address M. B. Kent, 16 West 54th St.

MILLINERS, trimmers, hand straw sewers on infants' headwear, children's millinery; experienced; best wages; permanent employment. Zeno Company, 387 4th Av.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED GIRL PACKERS 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. TO SUPT. OF DELIVERY DEPT., 6TH AV. EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE.

STENOGRAPHER, also to operate switchboard; good transcriber; Underwood machine; give past experience and salary expected. Lace Importer, 242 Times Downtown.

**Employment Agencies.**

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—We have several attractive openings for competent operators; salary $12, $15, and $18. Call The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER, ELECTRICAL TERMS. CLERKS, OFFICE WORK, AND FILING. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

BOOKKEEPERS, ledger clerks, stenographers, hand addressers, cashiers. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

SHEPERD (Agency, 107 West 133d.)—Help by month, week, or day. 6916 Morningside.

**Instruction.**

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING. — Instruction 1 day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

### HELP WANTED—Male.

ARTISTS wanted for men's figure illustrations in clothing advertising; technique must be suitable for newspaper reproduction; strong figures and action preferable to details of clothes. Submit finished drawings for inspection on Wednesday, Dec. 27, between 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., at Room 326, 200 5th Av.

BASSES and Sopranos.—A limited number wanted for mixed chorus, St. George's choir, Stuyvesant Square; small stipend and vocal instruction offered; trials Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, 1:30 to 3 P. M., Dec. 26 and 27. 211 East 16th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, first class, familiar with forwarding business; reply, stating age, experience, and salary required. K 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced cost clerk; must have knowledge of modern factory systems; state qualifications, experience, and salary desired. M 50 Times.

BOY, about 16, in large wholesale house to learn the business; permanent, with good future. K 332 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—New York Stock Exchange firm wants order clerk. Reply, stating experience, Box 60, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

CLERK.—Young man capable of fitting in accounting department of large manufacturing company; must be good penman, rapid, and accurate at figures; state age, experience, and salary desired. M 49 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Leslie Judge Company requires the services of three well appearing and intelligent young men to act as collectors, prefer those who are thoroughly acquainted with the streets in New York City and its environments; excellent opportunity for a hustler; salary to start, $2 per day. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

COLLEGE graduate, teacher of English in Regents High School; 1 hour from city; experience preferred. Apply at 470 West 145th St., Tuesday, bet. 10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; bring credentials.

DOOR BOY wanted, neat, for 5th Av. establishment. Write L. D., Box 50, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, with several years' experience, preferably in electrical apparatus, for detailing; give full details as to experience, age, and salary. Call or write American X-Ray Equipment Co., 401-5 East 31st St.

GIMBEL
BROTHERS
require
Experienced
SHOE
Salesmen and
Saleswomen.

Highest salaries and
permanent positions
to those who qualify.

Apply at once.
Superintendent's Office,
32d St. and Broadway.

GOLD PENS.—Two first-class grinders and a getter up; good pay, steady work. Bay State Pen Co., Mansfield, Mass.

JUNIOR CLERK, intending to study, in law office. Room 1,128 Woolworth Building.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

PARTY interested, capable of handling salesmen disposing of small tracts of S. E. Oklahoma coal, oil, and gas land; big results. Write J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

RIGGERS wanted at $3.28 to $2.48, and rivet heaters at $1.52 to $1.04 per diem. For further information address Labor Board, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.

Salesmen are reaping a harvest handling the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Handy Volume edition; more than a million dollars will be spent in advertising in the next few months; we furnish you all the leads you can handle; commission, with drawing account; a thorough training is given; rapid promotion is guaranteed. M 46 Times.

SALESMEN. — Two more high-class men wanted immediately by a concern of $31,000,000 of assets; our men making from $250 to $800 per month; brokerage or renewal commissions; permanent employment, increasing income. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, Mr. Wadsworth, 111 Broadway.

SALESMAN, calling on retail dry goods trade, having good knowledge of notion, fancy goods, and kindred lines; city and vicinity; excellent chance; state age and where formerly employed; salary or commission. W 163 Times.

SALESMAN, furniture, road or city; good position to right party; commission. Call Wednesday between 9 and 4, S. H. Geis, Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St.

SALESMAN for New York State and vicinity; established territory; well represented line of popular priced house dresses; salary. M 72 Times.

SALESMAN, live wire, to solicit ads that actually sell themselves; $3 for every contract. Harris, care of Geike Ad Co., 1,560 Broadway, near 46th St.

SALESMAN to carry a strong, popular line children's white dresses, city and out of town, commission basis, for big trade only. Address K 352 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell high-grade electric specialty on commission; promotion to those who qualify. Apply after 9 A. M., Mr. Mindil, The Ohio Co., 1,463 Broadway.

SALESMAN over 25 years old to sell indispensable office specialty. Call all day; commission. Holt, 1,111 Flatiron Building.

SALESMAN wanted for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; medium-priced line ladies' handbags; side line proposition; commission. W 168 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,

require several bright boys, 16 years old, for their Auditor's Office. Apply with working certificate after 9 A. M., Employes' Entrance, 43d St., near 5th Av.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,

require several thoroughly experienced linen salesmen, accustomed to fine trade. Apply after 9 A. M. at Employes' Entrance, 43d St., near 5th Av., or by letter.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A capable and experienced Superintendent for a patent medicine business; must have best reference and knowledge in compounding medicine. Dr. M. Spiegel, Albany, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN to assist in accessory exhibit at New York Auto Show, Jan. 5 to 13, inclusive; state age and wages expected. Apply in writing to Kales-Haskel Co., Detroit, Mich.

## THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The lower Michigan disturbance of Sunday night has disappeared after causing snow during the night from the lake region eastward, and generally fair weather prevailed Monday east of the Mississippi River, except in the southern portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and in Northwestern Florida, where there were showers and thunder storms that extended into Louisiana and Eastern Texas. The western disturbance continues with marked strength, and is central tonight over Southeastern Colorado, with a northeastward tendency, and rains and snow continued generally west of the Rocky Mountains, and the snow extended into the Central Plains States and the Northwest. It is somewhat colder in the Ohio Valley and the Lake region, and moderately high temperatures continue in the South.

It is much warmer in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and considerably colder in the Rocky Mountain region and the far Western interior, with temperatures from 10 to 35 degrees below the seasonal average.

There will be rain Tuesday and Wednesday in the east Gulf and south Atlantic States, and snow in the upper Lake region. There will be rain by Tuesday night in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, probably turning to snow Wednesday, and snow in the lower Lake region. In New England and the middle Atlantic States the weather will be fair Tuesday, followed by increasing cloudiness Wednesday.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for Utah, northern and western Arizona, Colorado, southern Wyoming, western Kansas, the Texas Panhandle, and Oklahoma.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the north Atlantic Coast, moderate north to northeast, increasing; Wednesday, fair. Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest to northeast, increasing; Wednesday, rain. South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh northeast, except moderate east and southeast off the Florida Coast, occasional rain.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by snow in west.

New Jersey and New England—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, snow.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness followed by rain or snow in north and west.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1915. | 1916. | | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 39 | 32 | 4 P. M. | 50 | 35 |
| 6 A. M. | 41 | 32 | 6 P. M. | 50 | 30 |
| 9 A. M. | 45 | 34 | 9 P. M. | 51 | 27 |
| 12 M. | 50 | 35 | 11 P. M. | 53 | 27 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 8:45 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.24 inches.

## Fire Record

| | |
|---|---|
| P. M., (Sunday.) | Loss. |
| 11:45—145 Suffolk St.; M. Rosenbaum | Slight |
| A. M., (Monday.) | Loss. |
| 12:10—18 E. 12 St.; Herman & Globerman | Not given |
| 3:40—337 E. 117 St.; not given | Slight |
| 4:45—1,481 B'way; Rialto Theatre | None |
| 5:30—641 E. 16 St.; United Packing Box Co | Slight |
| 5:40—652 E. 180 St.; Aaron Lipschits | Slight |
| 11:20—689 2 Av.; Samuel Branstetter | Slight |
| P. M. | |
| 12:40—451 E. 187 St.; Anna Ambrose | Slight |
| 1:40—51 Greene St.; Lesser Paper Box Co | Slight |
| 3:00—315 E. 100 St.; Samuel Bitski | Slight |
| 3:05—205 W. 145 St.; Herne & Doscher | Slight |
| 3:40—29 W. 57 St.; John Rogers | Slight |
| 5:55—52 Duane St.; National Blankbook Co | Slight |
| 6:40—246 E. 13 St.; George Wolf | Slight |
| 7:10—63 Bayard St.; Koln & Berkowitz | Slight |
| 8:35—213 E. 146 St.; Santa Rika | Slight |
| 8:55—2,038 8 Av.; Beath Scherding | Slight |
| 9:00—113 E. 81 St., (letter box;) M. Ketzfel | None |
| 9:05—1,928 2 Av. (empty apartment;) not given | Slight |
| 9:25—1,411 Longfellow Av.; Kate Berliner | Slight |
| 9:30—47 W. 114 St.; John Kuzero | Slight |
| 9:55—Front 626 5 Av., (auto;) O. H. Slade | Slight |
| 10:35—127 East B'way; Juler Aronson | Slight |
| 11:10—771 Westchester Av.; M. Isenberg | Slight |
| 11:30—69 E. 134 St.; Patrick Brick | Slight |

### HELP WANTED—Male.

**Employment Agencies.**

MAIL ORDER MAN, TEXTILES.
CLERKS, CLEAN CUT, ALL LINES.
LAW STENOGRAPHERS, AND OTHERS.
BOOKKEEPERS, WALL ST., FACTORY.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY,
253 BROADWAY.

**Instruction.**

MEN AND YOUNG MEN!—Learn Mechanical Dentistry, the high-paying professional trade. Mechanical Dentists are in big demand. We teach you individually, any time of day or evening. No book study. Short, practical, and thorough course. Visit this scientific school; be informed of its exclusive advantages. Free booklet "BH" gives details; write for it.
DENTISTS' LABORATORIES SCHOOL,
Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 West 45th St.
FIRST licensed by State Board of Education.

MEN EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
MECHANICAL DENTISTS DO IT.
Complete short course; easy payments.
START ANY TIME DAY OR NIGHT.
Taught by laboratory training; no books.
Graduates in big demand because of our 24 years' experience and recognized ability.
INVESTIGATE; be convinced by FACTS.
Visit, write or tel. Van. 282 for Book 19.
BODEE Dental Trade School, 15 W. 44th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 West 23d.

### AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS to sell our Sharp-Shod Overshoes; guaranteed to prevent slipping on icy streets; every horse owner wants them; fastest seller; big profit. Herman Manufacturing Co., 1,424 Pennsylvania Av., Washington, D. C.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PAPER MILL, situated near New York City and being operated successfully by competent management, needs additional working capital, due to the increase of production.

Stock will be sold on same basis as to original investors.

This mill has a contract for its pulp supply during 1917, and the business will bear the closest investigation. Principals only need apply.

K 287 Times Downtown.

MOTOR TRUCK TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY WANTS DIRECTING EXECUTIVE WITH GOOD INVESTMENT ON EQUAL BASIS WITH PRESENT HEADS; NO PROMOTERS OR INDEFINITE ANSWERS CONSIDERED. ADDRESS X 328 TIMES ANNEX.

Established auto business, New York City, invites investment from $10 to $15,000. Business paying good profits and susceptible to very large and quick extension, additional capital. Established 7 years. Logan & Smith, 610 Candler Building.

Technical office at Amsterdam, Holland, wants agencies of different articles; capital on hand. Write offers to 150 CL., care J. H. De Bussy's Advertising Agency, Rokin 60-62, Amsterdam, Holland.

A man with $5,000 or over for increasing a successfully established manufacturing business; remarkable opportunity. W 156 Times.

For Sale.—New patented games; model and drawings; by appointment. Bradley, 132 East 45th St.

Young man, 30, invest thousand, services, legitimate proposition; highest credentials. A 99 Times.

**Business Notices.**

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.—Protect your ideas. Three valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, Patent Lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**Printing and Multigraphing.**

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

### FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 432 Broadway.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Machines, 91-5, latest style; also fixtures of a dress house. Inquire at 12 West 32d St., 11th floor.

**Typewriters.**

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visibles, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.
936 Broadway, at 23d St.
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square,
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
TEL. 5403 FRANKLIN
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

# CITY'S CHRISTMAS WAS TRULY MERRY

### Every One United to See That Those Less Fortunate Got a Helping Hand.

### LOTS OF JOY FOR LITTLE FOLK

### With Clothing and Bounteous Meals for Their Elders Who Failed to Soar on Prosperity Wave.

With more prosperity than ever before, with less unemployment, and with charity organizations, churches, clubs, and individual philanthropists and the city's entire police force putting forth every effort to make the occasion a memorable one for the city's poor—it was New York's merriest Christmas.

Notwithstanding the high cost of living, the Bowery had turkey, the newsboys dined like princes, Fourteenth Street had a little mountain of good things to eat, and warm clothes and toys distributed by the Salvation Army through the medium not of one, but of nine very active Santa Clauses in the Ninth Regiment Armory; the police were the good angels of the east side; nearly every community had a tree big enough and bright enough to be seen for blocks, and 2,500 youngsters from all parts of town received more Christmas presents at the Elks' Club than Santa Claus could have packed into all of their stockings and blouses together.

It was at the Salvation Army's distribution that the greatest bulk of Christmas cheer was distributed during the day. Candies and toys were among the gifts distributed here, but with these was substantial food sufficient to last a family until the new year. Of potatoes alone twenty tons were distributed at the armory. In all more than 4,000 baskets well stocked with Christmas dinner and 6,000 toys were distributed by the Salvation Army. The gifts were dispensed from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and though only 4,000 tickets were given out, more than 10,000 persons sought food or toys. Commander Evangeline Booth and Joseph H. Choate presided over the ceremonies.

**Commander Booth Gives Good Wishes.**

With her right arm in a sling and with a very pale face—the only indications that she had risen from bed, where she has been for some time ill with neuritis—Commander Booth addressed the assembled persons, wishing them all a happy time. Mr. Choate, though he did not speak publicly, praised the army's work, declaring that it was "a noble institution that deserved the support of every one, regardless of creed."

Another effort to relieve the suffering of the poor was made at the Elks' Club in West Forty-third Street. In the large auditorium, used as a lodge room by the members, a great Christmas tree extended from floor to ceiling. It was illuminated with electric lights of a dozen colors, and from four sides calcium lights played on it. When the children got into the clubhouse they were taken to the lodge room and received a large paper bag, after which they started along a wooden table extending the length of the hall, which bore presents ranging from dolls to roller skates. There were also warm clothes for the children, and fruit and candy. Members of the Women's Committee put the presents in the children's bags as they passed.

The Elks' gifts lasted longer than the youngsters who had come to receive them, and toward 6 o'clock, when the distribution was scheduled to end, some of the members went out and brought back groups of youngsters they had found in the street who needed Christmas presents.

**Aged Get Christmas Cheer.**

Christmas dinner was served in the Home for the Aged, at 213 East Seventieth Street. The Little Sisters of the Poor, assisted by John D. Crimmins and his family, waited on the men and women who sat about the long tables enjoying the feast. For nearly half a century Mr. Crimmins has provided a Christmas dinner for the men and women in the Home for the Aged.

Christmas on the Bowery was not the same as in the days when "Big Tim" Sullivan bestowed hospitality on all who came to the T. D. Sullivan Association's clubhouse, at 307 Bowery. The old order passed completely away when, this year, "Paddy" Sullivan, brother of the "Big Fellow," was ousted from leadership and the last of the Sullivan clan left the Bowery. The new régime held open house for several hours at 161 Bowery and money and dinners in baskets were handed out to about 2,000 persons. This took the place of the old-time dinner when the voters of the district flocked to the club and ate a Christmas feast that, to quote an old-timer, "ran from turkey to nuts."

It would be unjust to say that Christmas cheer was missing yesterday. There was both cheer and enthusiasm in the hall, where Harry Perry, the present Democratic leader, presided behind long rows of baskets, each containing sufficient for a dinner for six persons. Assisting him were a number of men who are now fighting their way to a place in the rank of the leaders in the Third District. The baskets were the Christmas gifts of Congressman George W. Loft.

"What time is dinner?" asked a middle-aged "down-and-out."

It was explained that instead of one dinner six dinners were being given away.

"But I have no family and do not need six dinners," the man objected.

Mr. Perry said that that was soon fixed and he put his hand in his pocket and handed the applicant for dinner a sum sufficient to purchase a Christmas dinner as the Bowery knows one. This man was only one of perhaps three hundred who came looking for a dinner rather than a stock of supplies. In each case Mr. Perry gave cash enough for the purchase of a sumptuous meal.

**Children Dine in State.**

Just for the novelty of the thing, Copeland Townsend's dinner to 150 east side children in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Majestic last evening was started with all the ceremony of a formal grown-up function. But the kiddies were so delighted and the hotel guests who had contributed a dollar as a gift for each of them caught so quickly the contagion of the little ones' pleasure that soon it was just like any little children's party. There were a Santa Claus of regulation variety, a magician who made little eyes bulge, and toys and dolls and things. The guests were selected by Miss Josephine Day Nye, a sister of the late Bill Nye, and patrons of the hotel lent their automobiles to transport them in state.

In the cold grey hours just before dawn the nurses and doctors in their white uniforms and carrying wax candles marched through the corridors of the Nursery and Child's Hospital yesterday singing carols. From ward to ward they went, from room to room, the music cheering the small children. Stockings were hung for nearly a hundred little ones, many of them so small that they could not realize just what it all was about. The larger children were overjoyed and went to sleep last night tired out but happy.

**Police Make Youngsters Happy.**

The blue-coated Santa Clauses, the policemen, continued their new Christmas activities yesterday, when presents for the poor were distributed in most of the precincts that had not made their distributions on Sunday. Moving pictures and songs for the entertainment of the waiting children were added to the program at the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Stories were told yesterday of dozens of novel private charities carried out on a small scale. One of these was reported officially, however, for it was to the police that L. K. Herzog applied for a dozen poor youngsters to eat Christmas dinner at his home at 602 West 137th Street yesterday. Commissioner Woods told Captain Sexton of the East Twenty-second Street station to provide the children, and the Captain picked out the twelve poorest that came for police presents yesterday. Mr. Herzog appeared in a large auto and took the gleeful youngsters with him. He said that after dinner each was to receive clothes, a bag of toys and candy and fruit.

Distributions were also made yesterday at the Mercer Street Police station, where $3,000 had been received contributors to the police Christmas fund; at the West Twentieth Street station, where $5,500 had been received, and at a number of other precinct stations.

At the annual dinner for newsboys in the Brace Memorial House, at 14 New Chambers Street, given by William Fliess, Jr., in memory of his father, who gave the dinners for twenty-eight years, there were about 300 boys ranging in age from 14 to 21 years.

A thousand homeless men ate their Christmas dinner at the Bowery Mission, at 227 Bowery, last evening, and afterward were provided with beds for the night and money with which to purchase breakfast.

At the McAuley Mission, at 316 Water Street, nearly a thousand more of the homeless men of the East River waterfront received a hearty Christmas meal during the afternoon. The hall accommodated 200 of them at a time, and those in charge found that it took just thirty-five minutes for each group to find seats, eat a large meal, and leave. More than 500 sailors attended the Christmas dinner and services in the Seaman's Church Institute, at 25 South Street.

**Aid for Guardsmen's Children.**

At the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, on Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, 100 women and about 200 children dependent on National Guardsmen who went to the border received gifts of food, candy, and toys provided by the National Special Aid Society, of which Mrs. William Alexander is President. One of the women fainted while waiting for her basket. She said she had been worn out mentally and physically by trying to provide for her son and herself during the absence on the border of her eldest son. Captain Werner Miller, who was in charge of the distribution, said that 10 per cent. of the families of the guardsmen of this regiment were in need, because the regiment was composed principally of laboring men.

Christmas entertainments were held and Christmas dinners served in all of the city's hospitals and institutions, and the private hospitals with children's wards arranged elaborate Christmas programs. In the city jails, too, special Christmas dinners with turkey or chicken were served. At the Tough Club at 243 West Fourteenth Street 700 children received bags of candy and toys. The management of the Rialto Theatre at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue turned the house over to 2,000 poor children and distributed toys to them.

In Madison Square and Mount Morris Park the great community Christmas trees and public celebrations attracted thousands in the evening. At the Madison Square "Tree of Light" there was a band concert all evening. At Mount Morris Park, which is at 120th Street and Madison Avenue, there was a "Nativity Pageant" and chorus from the Harlem Y. W. C. A. in the evening.

Miss Anne Morgan held a reception at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street for young women who had to spend Christmas day alone in the city. Other young women in the same predicament were entertained during the afternoon at the Harlem Y. W. C. A. Dolls were distributed all day at the Jacob Riis Neighborhood House at 48 Henry Street. At the army posts and the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A. there were celebrations and Christmas dinners.

The Christmas celebrations and festivals are not all over. This afternoon and tonight there will be elaborate programs at the community trees, the last of the police distributions will take place, [illegible] Christmas entertainments.

**Sad Day on the Liners.**

Christmas Day for the physicians and Health Inspectors who watch the incoming ships was unusually burdensome. The French ship Patria brought a case of measles, and during the voyage there were five deaths from pneumonia, diphtheria, and bronchitis among the 1,700 passengers.

Christmas was celebrated after a solemn fashion on the liners Cedric and Carpathia, anchored in the North River. One hundred and fifty officers and men sat down to Christmas dinner on the Cedric, and seventy officers and men on the Carpathia. A silent toast was drunk by the men on both ships to the British soldiers and sailors lost or wounded in the war. A toast was drunk to President Wilson and one to King George.

On the Touraine, which sailed for Bordeaux late yesterday afternoon, the seventy-five passengers and their friends had their Christmas dinner on board. The dinner was informal, and no mention was made of the war.

## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

**LOST.**—$75 reward for the return of a black dress-suit case with red lettering, H. H. C.; lost Dec. 20, 1916, between 99th St., Riverside Drive, and Hotel Plaza; no questions asked. J. L. Rudell, Hotel Plaza.

**LOST.**—Small natural fox muff on Broadway car between 113th and 120th Sts., Christmas afternoon about 5:30 P. M.. Reward if returned to Apt. 5-S, 2,643 Broadway. No questions asked.

**LOST.**—Two automobile shoes with rim attached, between New Rochelle and White Plains; reward. Frederick Tench, 20 Greenridge Av., White Plains, N. Y.

**LOST**—Brooch, turquoise matrix, surrounded with pearls, 57th St. and 162d St., Broadway or subway; sentimental value; generous reward. Apartment 42, 260 West 57th St.

**LOST**—Monday afternoon about 5:30, between the Biltmore and 67th St., in taxi, black cloth bag containing $20 to $30, keys, &c. Address M 74 Times.

**LOST.**—Gold ring set with diamond and two pearls, in the vicinity of or in Delmonico's on Christmas Day; reward. Stevenson, 14 5th Av., New York City.

**LOST.**—Silver lorgnette, platinum chain, Saturday night, Longacre Theatre; liberal reward. Return L. S., 47 West 86th.

**LOST.**—In or about Knickerbocker Hotel, Indian fob and Elk charm; $25 reward; leave with cashier hotel.

**LOST.**—Diamond circle pin; reward. Telephone 590 Plaza.

**$5 REWARD**; mink muff; Broadway subway, 50th-145th. Tornabene, 510 W. 123d.

**Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.**

**LOST.**—Boston bull, with collar bearing license No. 2906; reward. Daniel O'Connell, 2,411 Poplar St., Bronx.

## SAILORS HOSTS TO CHILDREN.

### Men on Fighting Ships Gladden the Hearts of Navy Orphans.

The officers and crews of the battleships New York and Pennsylvania, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had as their guests yesterday on the two ships 189 poor children, who were entertained with a turkey dinner, singing and music by the sailors, and were finally sent home rejoicing with armsfull of presents that were plucked from the branches of six Christmas trees set up on the afterdeck, where the muzzles of big guns gently rubbed against the pine firs.

Some of the boys and girls who enjoyed this novel Christmas celebration were orphans whose fathers served in the navy. Others were the children of widows whose husbands were in the service, while a smaller number of the little guests were the children of navy yard employes who had died.

A fund of $1,000 was raised by the men and officers of the New York, and the crew and officers of the Pennsylvania contributed $820 for this Christmas festival. The children enjoyed the hospitality of the sailors from 10 to 4 o'clock. Sightseeing autos met the children at Washington and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn, where they had assembled, and carried them to the Navy Yard.

On board the warships the boys and girls has complete freedom. When they gathered around the tables some of the sailors gave a Punch and Judy performance.

Each boy received a new suit of clothes, the fit of which had been carefully mapped out previously by a diligent seamen's committee of three, who visited the homes of the boys and girls and obtained secret information as to measurements and dimensions and so forth. A pair of shoes, underwear, a woolen sweater, stockings, gloves, and a cap completed the outfit. The girls got, in addition to skirts, shoes and stockings and underwear a woolen hat, coat, muffler and a doll. All received an assortment of gifts from the Christmas trees.

When the children went over the side of the ships they cheered the crew and shook hands with Captains Charles H. Hughes of the New York, and John Wilson of the Pennsylvania.

## THEATRICAL FOLK CELEBRATE.

### Dinner and Tree at the Century and Parties at Other Theatres.

Christmas with theatrical folk is a day on which an extra matinée must be given, so they make the best of it by having parties at the theatres. The biggest celebration yesterday was at the Century. Here something was stirring on nearly every floor. In the greenroom Elsie Janis rigged up a grab barrel from which every member of the company drew a gift. An invitation on the bulletin board announced that Frank Tinney, Harry Kelly, and Sam Bernard were hosts at a dinner served on the second floor for the entire Century company, while Vera Maxwell and Billie Allen had a tree in their dressing room for the ten youngsters who take part in the revue. Even on the roof, where the midnight show is being rehearsed, there was an impromptu celebration.

Margaret Wycherly found on entering her dressing room at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre that the other members of the company had entirely redecorated and refurnished it over the weekend. At the Hippodrome Anna Pavlowa introduced a Christmas dance to Tschaikowski music.

More than 500 crippled children were the guests of the Rialto management at a special performance in the morning. Instead of an admission charge a voluntary offering was collected at the door and donated to a fund for these unfortunates, while each one present was given candy and toys. Marguerite Clark and seven dwarfs held court in the morning at the Strand.

## MAIL DELIVERED EARLY.

### Post Office This Year Has More Work to Do Than Ever Before.

Although the holiday mail this year in Manhattan and the Bronx was about 25 per cent. greater than ever before in the history of the Post Office, yet by eleven o'clock yesterday morning every package had been carried from the Post Office Building and was on its way to add to Christmas cheer.

Postmaster Morgan was enthusiastic over the way the Post Office handled the situation.

"About 200,000 pieces of insured parcel post matter have been sent, and 500,000 packages insured for local delivery have been handled in the last week," he said. "There have been 20,000,000 postcards handled. Much of the credit we have received must be given to the senders who have aided us greatly this year by sending their mail early.

"About $315,000 was taken in during the first eighteen days of December for one-, two-, and five-cent stamps. Receipts for the fiscal year total $35,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over last year."

**Newark Elks Cheer Children.**

About 700 children were made happy yesterday by the Newark Lodge of Elks when about $4,000 worts of useful gifts were distributed at the Elks home in Green Street. For several hours a committee was kept busy giving out gloves, sweaters, caps and packages of candy.

# CHRISTMAS PLENTY FOR BRITISH TROOPS

### Each Company Has a Spread, While Men in Trenches Get Hot Dinners.

### ARMY BANDS IN CONCERT

### $500,000 Worth of Plum Puddings Sent to Soldiers at the Front.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Dec. 25.—Christmas has sent a throb of good cheer to all British armies in the battle lines of France, and wherever a British soldier ate his Christmas dinner today, whether in the front fire trenches or in the secluded security of the reserve camps, enthusiastic toasts were offered to the King and empire and to the coming new year, which Britons confidently believe will bring victory to the allied cause.

The soldiers from overseas, the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans, drank somewhat wistfully to the folks at home, but soon shook away any tendency to homesickness in the sturdy work of war, for war, grim and determined, went forward today as relentlessly as yesterday, and as it will tomorrow.

The Christmas carols which rose up from all parts of the world were not far-reaching enough this year to muffle the roar of angry guns or shut out the unceasing song of flying shells.

It was a Christmas of bounteous plenty along the British front, and the soldiers in the field were joyously immune from the three-course dinners prescribed for the British Isles. Each individual company of the vast army organization had a jubilant Christmas spread, and there was much rivalry in the elaborateness of the camp menus.

The members of the various companies pooled their assets, both edible and monetary, and the canteens and small French shops which persist and prosper in the war zone were called on for all their sweets and delicacies. Mess halls were splendidly decorated, in many instances with holly and mistletoe and paper flowers made by the soldiers themselves, many of the flowers being worked into Christmas mottoes.

At various places along the lines bands visited the mess halls, giving concerts for the soldiers. The Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations arranged countless entertainments, and special programs prevailed in the "movie" halls and soldiers' theatres, most of the latter being battered French barns with the shell holes barricaded against the wintry blasts and the noises of battle waging not far away.

Every British soldier had his individual plum pudding, this particularly indispensable item of the Christmas bill of fare having been looked after by the London newspapers, which raised in the neighborhood of $500,000 for their purchase.

Where conditions permitted, as many of the men as possible were relieved from front-line duty for dinner; but in the mud ditches of the Somme and in other sectors Christmas dinner, steaming hot, was carried up through the communication trenches, sometimes under the pelting of shells, to the men held by duty at the outposts of war.

Some of the men serving the big guns chalked satirical greetings on the shells before firing them. "If it's a dud shell and doesn't explode," explained a gunner, "Brother Boche can read what we think of him. On the other hand, if it does its duty, he'll know without reading."

This third Christmas of the British armies in France was vastly different from its two predecessors, especially the first, when only a pitiful handful of the original expeditionary force was left to form a thin khaki line against the gray-clad enemy. The field army was then so small that King George personally sent a Christmas package to every one. The multiplication of that army of tens of thousands into the present force of millions has somewhat altered the situation.

The news of President Wilson's peace note had percolated throughout the army by today, but it cannot be said to have been favorably received. While it can truthfully be said that officers and men alike realize the hardships of the coming Winter, all appear eager for a new offensive in the Spring, and say they can make that offensive decisive.

ALSACE, (via Chantilly,) Dec. 25.—(From a staff correspondent of The Associated Press.)—Never in the history of Alsace, reconquered by the French, has Christmas been celebrated with such fervor and hopefulness as this year. Every village church and chapel was filled to overflowing for midnight masses—services at which the clergy in some instances offered public prayers that the national counsellors might be guided aright in considering the situation.

The religious exercises were preceded and followed by Sabbath school and family gatherings around Christmas trees, which local custom this year was carried out apparently with a feeling of growing security in the changed form of government. The Associated Press correspondent attended many of these public and private functions during the day and night and found everywhere the highest expression of confidence in the future.

The correspondent also visited a long section of front line trenches and cantonments behind the lines. In every company, battery and detachment the commanding officer acted as Father Christmas toward the men, each of whom received some simple gift.

# *BRITAIN PASSES A QUIET CHRISTMAS*

### *War Economies Repress Usual Celebrations and the Day Is Like Sunday in London.*

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Except in the camps and hospitals this Christmas was the quietest Great Britain has ever known. Economy was the watchword among the upper classes generally. Travel was unprecedentedly small because the newspapers and the Government appealed to civilians to stay at home and give up the trains for the soldiers on leave. The majority of the civilian travelers appeared to be munition workers and their families.

Soldiers everywhere were liberally entertained. The hospitals were decorated and there were dinners and presents for the patients. Private soldiers received more attention than officers in the hospitals. Theatrical and music hall entertainers donated their services.

The day in London was like Sunday in its quiet, although the chief streets were full of khaki-clad men, and many sailors were about. The restricted hours for public houses reduced the merrymaking which usually attends English holidays. The hotels and restaurants were filled with patrons, but the new regulations barred elaborate dinners.

## GIVE FETE TO ROYALTY.

### Minister Morris's Children Entertain at Stockholm Pageant.

STOCKHOM, Dec. 25.—The children of Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister, assisted by children of prominent officials, gave a Christmas pageant at the Minister's home on Christmas Eve. Crown Princess Margaret and her four children; Princess Ingeborg, King Gustave's sister-in-law, and her children and others members of the royal family, with the wives of various Cabinet members and diplomats, attended the pageant.

**Americans Give to Berlin Children.**

BERLIN, Dec. 25 (by Wireless to Sayville).—The American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, according to the Overseas News Agency, bestowed Christmas presents upon 1,000 children of Berlin. The American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, and General von Kessel, commander in Berlin, were present.

## CHRISTMAS MAIL PILES UP.

### Thousands of Sacks Blockaded in Chicago Railroad Terminals.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Thousands of sacks of first-class and parcel post mail are blockaded in the railroad terminals here. Coming from every direction, the Christmas mail overwhelmed the railroads, and deliveries are said to be four or five days behind. Outgoing mail also is delayed. Every train running out of Chicago has four or five extra mail cars. Hundreds of sacks were piled in the open sheds of the railroad stations today.

"Mail will be from two to ten days late throughout the country," said Le Roy Stewart, head of the city delivery division of the Post Office. "One of the reasons for the great delay is that nearly everybody mailed Christmas cards in sealed envelopes this year. These envelopes are delaying the delivery of package mail."

# GIVERS OF BONUSES ASSAILED BY PRIEST

### Father O'Rourke, at Cathedral, Says Payment of Fair Wages Is Thus Avoided.

### BLAMES RULERS FOR WAR

### Bishop Courtney at St. James's Church Sees No Reason for Christians to be Discouraged.

The Rev. John F. O'Rourke, a member of the Jesuit order, who preached the Christmas sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, said that the liberal distribution of bonuses by employers of large numbers of men this year was an effort to keep workingmen satisfied, while avoiding the payment of fair wages.

"If employers paid an honest wage," he said, "there would be no need of bonuses. If they had paid honest wages for years there would have been no labor troubles. The hard treatment of labor by grasping employers has given such strength to the labor movement that employers now vie with one another in giving bonuses, and are anxious to arbitrate. The question of arbitration never occurred to them twenty years ago, when labor was the under dog. But now they will arbitrate, now that the workingman has realized his power and holds the whip hand.

"The men of Europe are facing one another in hate," Father O'Rourke said, "and they are there because their rulers willed it. The rulers turned their backs on Christianity. Christianity has had no fair trial in the counsel and destinies of these men. Men are fighting for patriotic motives, but those to blame are those who have closed their eyes and their ears to the teachings of Christ."

Bishop Courtney, who preached yesterday in St. James's Episcopal Church in Madison Avenue, asserted that the war was no cause for the Christian to feel discouraged about the future of religion.

"The war shattered in the minds of some people the conviction that Christianity stood on firm ground," he said, "but really there is no cause to be discouraged. Nations and peoples have gone on copying the spirit of Christmas and of its author, and they will do so after the war ends. Nay, they are doing so even while it lasts. The tide went one way in 1914, but it will rush back again, and there was never more reason than at the present for us to take courage and press on."

## BIG TREE AT WHITE HOUSE.

### President's Grandniece a Holiday Guest—Many Relatives at Dinner.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The presence of children at the White House gave to the Christmas observance there the real spirit of Santa Claus and afforded additional enjoyment to the President and Mrs. Wilson and those relatives who took part in the festivities. There was a big Christmas tree in the library for little Josephine Cothran, the President's grandniece, who, with her mother, is a member of the holiday house party in the Executive Mansion. Miss Josephine saw the tree for the first time early this morning, when there was a general exchange of gifts. All the servants of the household were treated generously. Later in the day the President's baby granddaughter, Ellen Wilson McAdoo, and her half-sister, Miss Sally McAdoo, went to the White House and had a look at the tree. They had their own particular celebration at their home, where there was a tree as big as that at the White House.

The President did not go to church this morning, but Mrs. Wilson attended services at St. Margaret's, where she was a parishioner at the time of her marriage to the President a year ago. In the afternoon the President and Mrs. Wilson went walking. They took a stroll out Sixteenth Street, which runs north from the White House and which for a short time bore the name of the Avenue of the Presidents.

For the first time within the memory of those who have been longest at the White House the President had to buy his Christmas turkey, or rather two turkeys, for there was a big company at the President's table this evening. Two specially raised turkeys had been shipped to the President as a present, but they did not reach the White House in time. The company at dinner included the President's three daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre of Williamstown, Mass., and Mrs. William G. McAdoo; his sons-in-law, Mr. Sayre and Secretary McAdoo; Mrs. Wilson's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe Bolling of New York; the President's niece, Mrs. Cothran, and his cousin, Miss Bones.

This afternoon a motor car loaded with toys, candies, and more substantial things went from the White House over into Virginia to be distributed among children who have become acquainted with the President and Mrs. Wilson through their frequent trips to the links of the Washington Country Club, where they usually play golf. It has been the practice of the President to send Christmas presents to the children along the roads over which he travels to and from the club.

## SING SING PRISONERS GLAD.

### Gifts and Compliments Are Alternated at Christmas Celebration.

OSSINING, Dec. 25.—The prisoners in Sing Sing had the most enthusiastic Christmas today that they have known in many years. Telegrams of greeting were received and read from Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden, and other friends of the Mutual Welfare League. Warden William H. Moyer complimented the prisoners on their behavior on the occasion when the lights recently went out in the chapel and on the occasion of the fire in one of the workshops.

A musical program was presented by "Tom Brown's Band" and others. Gifts were given to all prisoners.

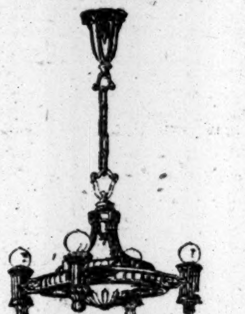
## GOLD FROM ROCKEFELLER.

### Mrs. Shepard, Too, Gives $10 to Telephone and Telegraph Employes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 25.—John D. Rockefeller and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard played Santa Claus to the local station telegraph and telephone employes today. To each they gave a ten-dollar gold piece.

Mr. Rockefeller sent with his gifts an engraved card reading, "With all good thoughts and sincere wishes for a merry Xmas." Mrs. Shepard inclosed her gifts in white enameled boxes. She also remembered the station employes and telephone girls at Irvington.



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